

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 4264—VOL. CLVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921.

ONE SHILLING.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



THE "OFFICIAL" REPRISALS IN IRELAND: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. P. STRICKLAND, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE CORK AREA.

On January 2, the Cork Military Authorities issued a statement which said that, as a result of the ambush of the police at Middleton, Co. Cork, and near Glebe House, the Military Governor had decided that certain houses in the vicinity of the outrages should be destroyed, as the inhabitants were bound to have known of the ambush and the attack on the military parties. Seven dwellings were, in fact, destroyed between 3 and 6 p.m. on January 1, after the men responsible for them had been served with notices stating why the houses were being destroyed and had been given an hour to remove their valuables, other than furniture. On

January 4, it was stated that the report of General Strickland's Court of Inquiry into the burnings at Cork had reached the offices of the Cabinet, for copying; and that it was likely to be the subject of a special Cabinet Council later in the week. General Sir E. P. Strickland is General Officer Commanding the 6th Division (Cork). General Sir Nevil Macready proclaimed Martial Law in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, Kerry, and Limerick on December 12, 1920. The General Commanding the 6th Division was amongst those then appointed Military Governors for the administration of Martial Law.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BASSANO.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is well known that in the matter of Prohibition the American decision was a great surprise to the English. I suspect that the American decision was also a great surprise to the Americans. I do not mention the matter for the purpose of discussing again the moral question itself. Those who wish us to copy it are naturally anxious to defend it. For my part, I think it could be best defended on grounds which flatly forbid its being copied. The best excuses for the American action can be found in the purely American situation. The more we urge them in the American case, the less we can urge them in the English case. Even in the American case, of course, I do not myself agree with them; but I have always agreed that it is unfair entirely to ignore them. Two great differences separate the problem in the Eastern from the problem in the Western hemisphere. One is that in Europe Prohibition is not merely breaking a bottle, but uprooting a tree—not a metaphorical tree, but the actual apple-tree of Hereford or the actual vine of Bordeaux. It is as if we set out to destroy all the flowers of France or England; it is destroying a thousand landscapes and a thousand songs. In America, I take it, the thing is really more like a dangerous drug in a chemist's shop. The other difference is the very real problem of the negro. We may well defer the matter until we either cease to have hops or begin to import niggers. But there is another point in favour of America, apparent in this controversy, which is less commonly observed.

The historic glory of America lies in the fact that it is the one nation that was founded like a church. That is, it was founded on a faith that could be stated as a creed. The national character was not merely summed up after it had existed; it was defined before it existed. Some would say that it never existed, however carefully it was defined; but I think this is historically false. The Declaration of Independence was a philosophy drawn up for men who did not yet exist; but that philosophy was a religion, in the most real sense, for multitudes of men who really existed. It embodied itself in real saints and heroes as much as the Gospel or the Koran. For instance, in all the talk there has been lately about Abraham Lincoln, there has been very little appreciation of the fundamental fact that he did understand the Declaration and did believe in it. This is possibly due to the fact that large numbers of Lincoln's English admirers do not understand it in the least, and would not believe in it if they did. The English often find it harder to understand great ideas, and easier to understand great men. But in this case the great man is really unintelligible without the great idea. Abraham Lincoln was not an Englishman—a fact that some Anglo-Saxons tend too easily to forget. And in nothing was he more distinct from an Englishman than in this fact that he felt his country to be founded on a theory. And it cannot be too clearly comprehended that this attitude which distinguished him is really a distinction.

Every nation has a soul, and seems to have an immortal soul. At least, no true nation has yet been destroyed—even when, like Poland or Ireland, it seemed to be destroyed. But when we speak of the soul of a nation we generally mean a personality that gradually developed, and was still more gradually discerned and described. In no other nation save America did the description come first and the development afterwards. We feel, for instance, that the French have a splendid clarity of mind, and the particular type of irony and indignation that goes with such a mind. But neither Clovis nor Charlemagne nor St. Louis ever summoned a council and said, "We will now proceed, by the grace of God, to clear our heads." The English have had an admirable instinct for

individual liberty—sometimes to the point of eccentricity; and the national spirit has found, perhaps, its happiest expression in humour. But no assembly of Normans and Saxons and Danes



A GREAT WORKER FOR WOMEN: THE LATE MISS MARY MACARTHUR (MRS. W. C. ANDERSON).

Mrs. W. C. Anderson, who preferred to be known by her maiden name—Mary MacArthur—in connection with her life's work, was Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League and National Federation of Women Workers, and was devoted to the cause of woman. She was born in August 1880, and educated in Glasgow and Germany. She will be missed greatly as one of the most cultured and outstanding personalities of the Labour movement. Her husband, who was Labour M.P. for the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield, died two years ago.

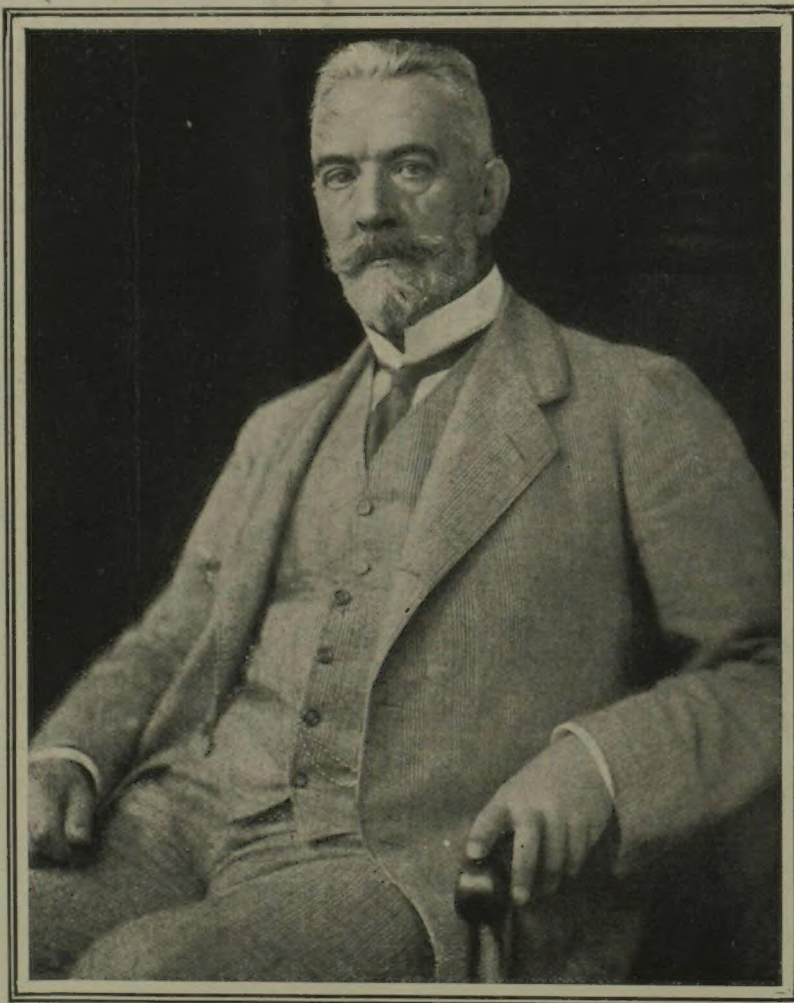
Photograph by Lafayette.

ever came together to say in chorus, "Let us all be free"; and still less to say, "Let us all be funny." America is alone in having begun her

national career with a definite explanation of what she intended to be. And this is an experiment of the highest historical and philosophical interest. It allows of a sort of logical test from which the other nations are free, and may possibly, in some cases, think themselves lucky to be free. Some may judge the American experiments in the light of the American ideal. Others may judge the American ideal in the light of the American experience.

Now, I for one believe very strongly in this principle which America added to the nations; that of starting with an ideal standard. I think it is the one way in which it is possible to resist a decline. Such a method does not so much suit the English genius; but I wish even the English had more of it. The danger of an unwritten constitution is that it may be an unrecognised and unrespected constitution. The danger of working merely by custom is that the neglect of custom may itself become customary. The danger of working by compromise is that the compromise may itself be compromising, or may itself be compromised. In this sense there is no such thing as the British Constitution; but there is emphatically such a thing as the American Constitution. The man opposing something like Prohibition in the United States has at least something definite to appeal to, and something, it seems to me, very much on his side. I hold this truth to be self-evident, and that when Jefferson said that every man had an equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, he meant such a normal life as men like Jefferson lived, and such normal liberty as men like Jefferson enjoyed, and such normal happiness as men like Jefferson pursued; and Jefferson would have been as much surprised as Washington to hear that it did not include wine. Let it be noted that Jefferson distinctly said that all men have these rights; he said nothing about a majority, still less about a single snatch vote. But whether or no it be true that Prohibition fails upon this appeal, at least the appeal can be made. Their laws are supposed to rest upon principles, while ours tend too much to rest upon precedents. If ever some such silly law

were proposed by our Parliamentary cliques, I am not sure that we could refer back to anything except the last silly law of the same sort. But it is not my concern here to insist on the particular case, but rather on the general principle, which is too much neglected in England, and sometimes, I suppose, even in America. And the general principle is that we require an ideal check on our actual changes. We require a check, for instance, on the tendency of aristocracy to turn into plutocracy. And aristocracy itself hardly ever provides any check on itself. Divine right and democracy are both doctrines; they can be denied, but we know when they are being denied. Aristocracy is an atmosphere; it is sometimes a healthy atmosphere; but it is very hard to say exactly when it becomes an unhealthy atmosphere. You can prove that a man is not the son of a king, or that he is not the delegate of a definite number of people. But you cannot prove that a man is not a gentleman, when he professes to be a gentleman. You can only feel perfectly sure of it. The difficulty of saying whether a gentry is degenerating is a difficulty that may be highly practical in our own country. That democracy may in fact degenerate is equally obvious. But for that very reason I think that a democracy is fortunate in possessing a fixed democratic creed, by which any such fall may be measured and any such divergence corrected. Otherwise the democracy might forget that it was ever intended to be democratic. And when men forget their birth and baptism, they have nothing except the folly of yesterday with which to compare the madness of to-day.

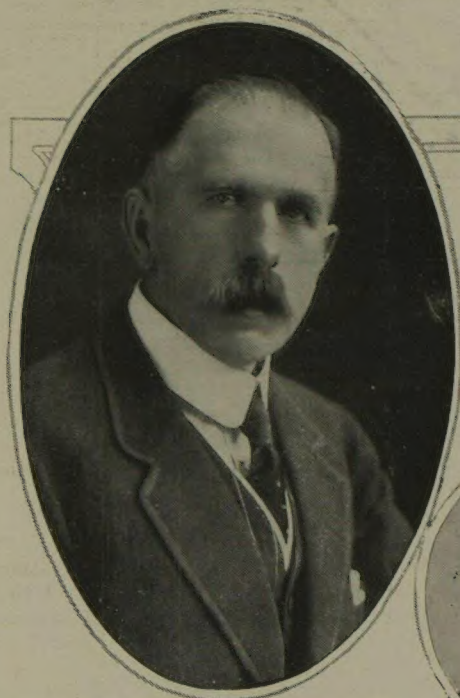


THE AUTHOR OF THE NOTORIOUS "SCRAP OF PAPER" PHRASE: THE LATE HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, WHO DIED ON JANUARY 2.

Theodore von Bethmann-Hollweg was appointed German Imperial Chancellor on July 13, 1909, and "fell" in July 1917. At the outbreak of the European War he used the "Scrap of Paper" phrase which has passed into history.—[Photograph by E.N.A.]

WHOM THE KING DELIGHTETH TO HONOUR: IN THE NEW YEAR LIST.

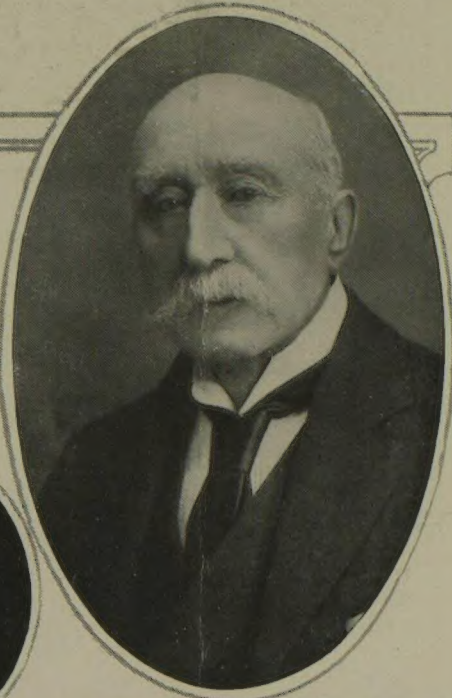
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, TOPICAL, LAFAYETTE, PHOTOPRESS, VANDYK, RUSSELL, S. AND G., C.N., AND HARRIS.



THE RT. HON. SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, K.C.V.O. (BARON).



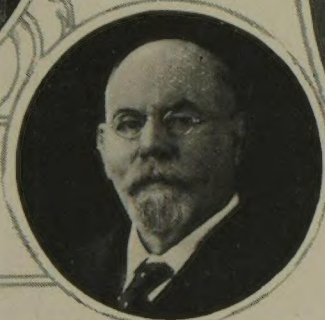
SIR WILLIAM BEARDMORE, BT. (BARON).



MR. MATHEW LEWIS VAUGHAN-DAVIES, M.P. (BARON).



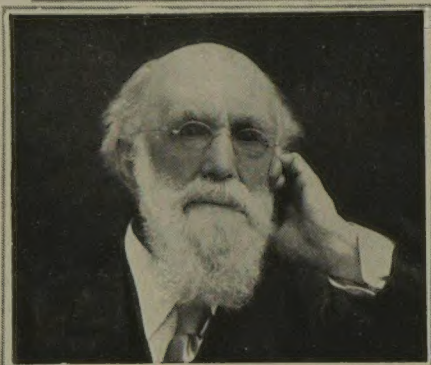
MR. FREDERICK ELEY (BARONET).



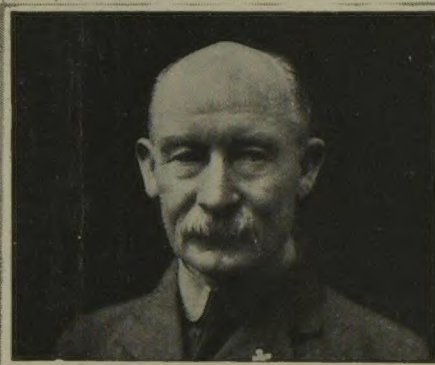
MR. HENRY SAMMAN (BARONET).



MR. WILLIAM L. A. B. BURDETT-COUTTS (P.C.).



THE REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, D.D. (COMPANION OF HONOUR).



LT.-GEN. SIR ROBERT S. S. BADEN-POWELL, K.C.B. (BARONET).



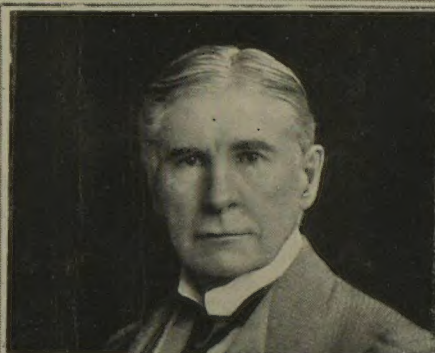
MR. BERNARD OPPENHEIMER (BARONET).



SIR JOSEPH HEWITT (BARONET).



MR. REGINALD H. COX (BARONET).



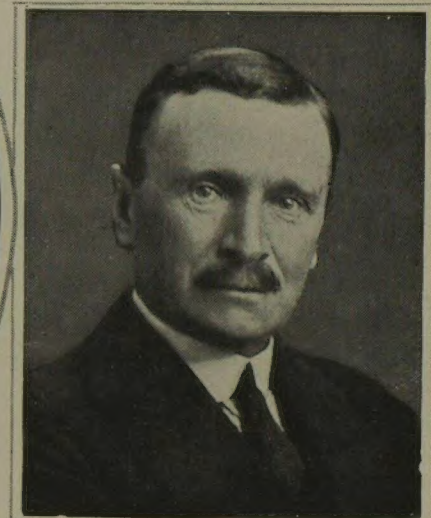
MR. DONALD MACMASTER, K.C., M.P. (BARONET).



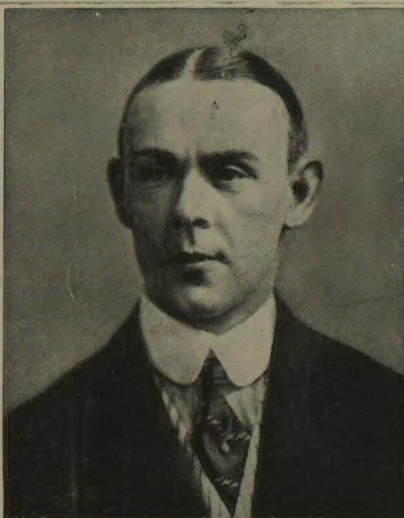
COL. SIR WILLIAM T. DUPREE (BARONET).



COL. JAMES A. F. H. STEWART-MACKENZIE (BARON).



MAJOR S. H. HILL-WOOD, (BARONET).



COMMR. AUGUST B. T. CAYSER (BARONET).



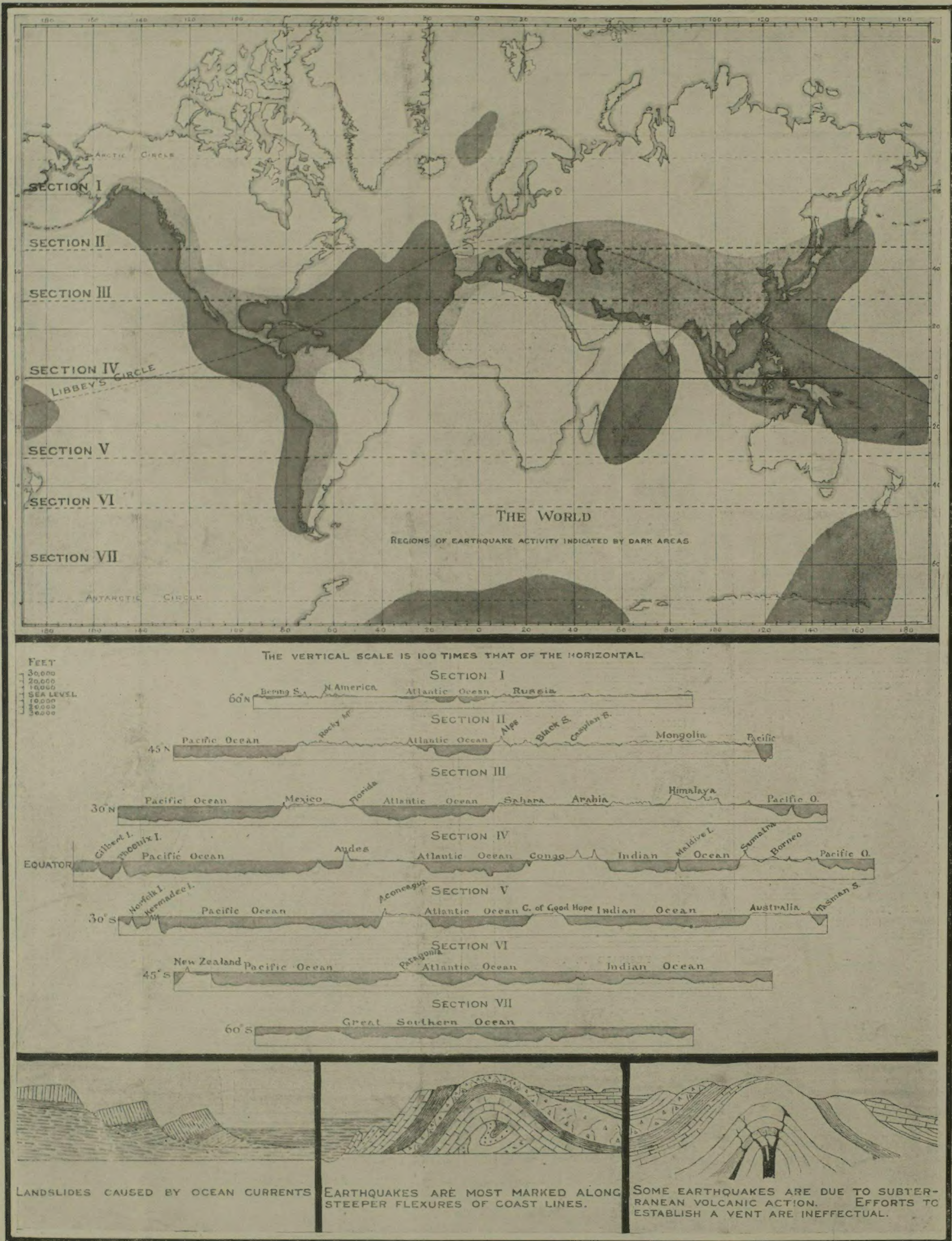
SIR ERNEST CABLE (BARON).

The New Year Honours include two Companionships of Honour—Dr. Clifford and Sir John Reeves Ellerman, Bt., the famous shipowner and captain of industry, who, during the war, gave much valuable advice to the Ministry of Shipping, and equipped and maintained the hospital which bore his name at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park.—Sir Horace Brooks Marshall was Lord Mayor in 1918-19.—Sir William Beardmore is Chairman of the famous engineering business at Glasgow, and a Director of Vickers.—Mr. Vaughan-Davies is M.P. for Cardigan.—Mr. Eley is General Manager of the National Provincial and Union Bank.—Mr. Samman is Chairman of the Shipping Section, Hull Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. Burdett-Coutts has been M.P. for Westminster for thirty-five years.—Sir Joseph

Hewitt rendered service in the Coal Controller's Dept.—Dr. Clifford is famous in Nonconformist circles.—Sir Robert Baden-Powell gains his new honour as founder of the Boy Scouts.—Mr. Reginald Cox is senior partner in Messrs. Cox and Co., agents to the British Army.—Mr. Macmaster has been M.P. for Chertsey since 1910.—Mr. Oppenheimer inaugurated diamond cutting by ex-Service men.—Sir William Dupree was Mayor of Portsmouth for several years.—Colonel Stewart-Mackenzie is Vice-Lieutenant for Ross and Cromarty, and Chairman of the County Territorial Force Association.—Major Hill-Wood is M.P. for the High Peak Division.—Commander Cayser is Chairman of the Clan Line.—Sir Ernest Cable is senior partner in Bird and Co., of Calcutta and London.

CAUSE OF 14 MILLION DEATHS IN RECORDED TIME: EARTHQUAKES.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



MOSTLY ORIGINATING IN THE OCEAN, AND CAUSED BY STRESS OF LOAD AT THE BASE OF MOUNTAINS: EARTHQUAKES—A MAP SHOWING REGIONS AFFECTED; DIAGRAMS OF COASTAL LANDSLIDES AND VOLCANIC ACTION.

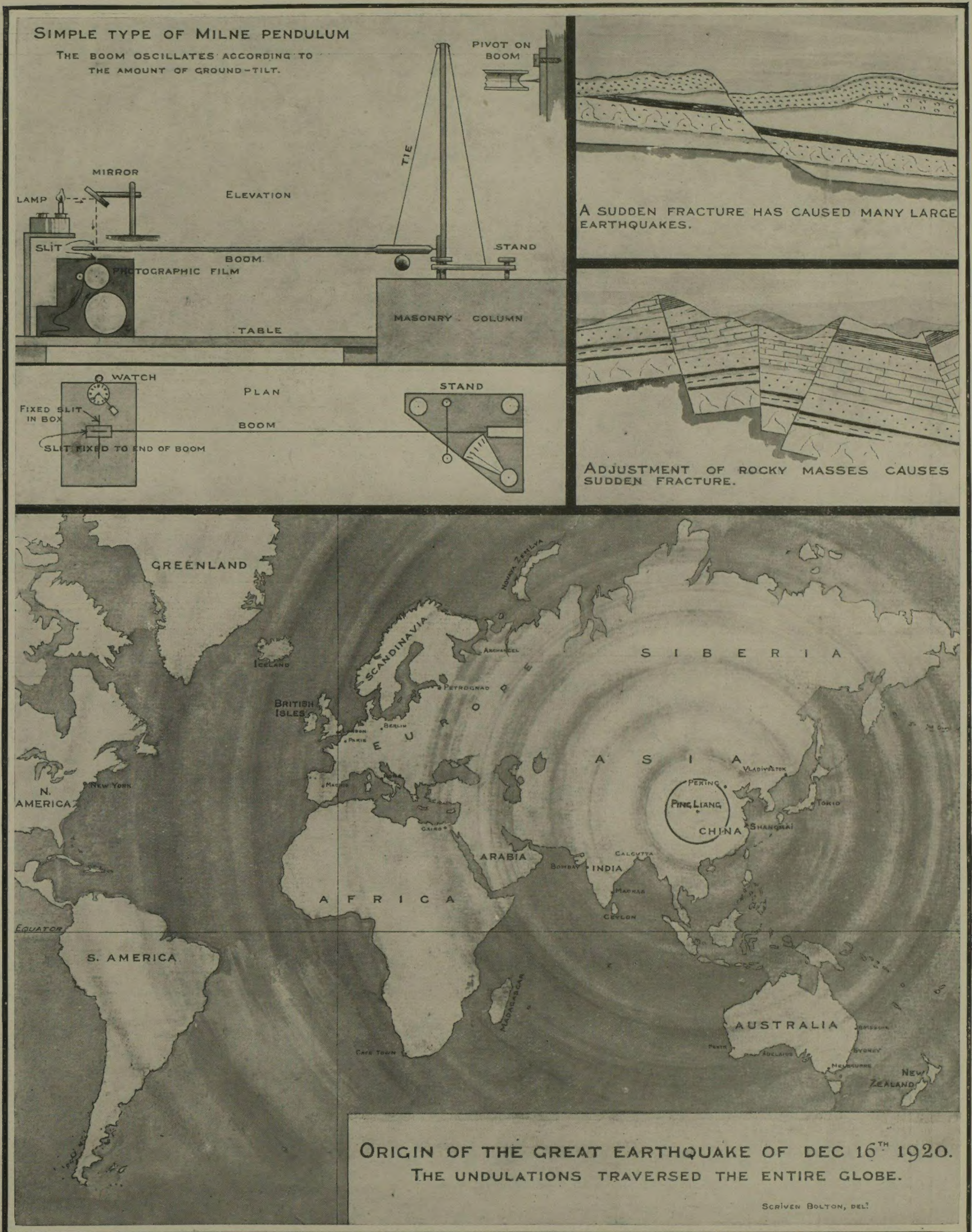
Mr. Scriven Bolton, the well-known scientist, whose astronomical drawings have been a feature of our pages for some time past, has here turned his attention to earthquakes. In connection with his drawings reproduced above, he writes: "The great earthquake of December 16, 1920, in the Chinese Province of Kansu, destroyed, among other towns, the city of Ping-Liang. It did enormous damage, and 2000 lives were lost. This shock literally made our globe tremble. The tremor, which was one of the largest on record, completely circumscribed the earth, but it was not until ten days had elapsed that the place of origin of the shock was known. The majority of earthquakes originate in the ocean, round the foot of islands and continents, and radiate inland. Comparatively few are due to volcanic action. They are most in evidence along slopes and folds in the crust, where the strata have a horizontal flow, as well as in comparatively new moun-

tains, such as the Himalayas, Andes, and Alps, where the settling-down process is yet in progress. Nearly all earthquakes are caused by the stress of load at the base of mountains, and an intermittent deep-seated subterranean flow of stratified material. A fracture of the crust, as above illustrated (on the right-hand page), may produce a series of tremors, or after-shocks, announcing that the disturbed strata are settling to a state of equilibrium. Landslides and ocean waves may be produced by the sliding down of steep slopes and unstable shelves into the bed of the ocean, due to ocean currents, as shown above (on the left-hand page). Force of gravity causes an intermittent readjustment of materials under the more sloping parts of the surface, together with a semi-rigid flow of strata round the continents. Contraction of the earth's nucleus creates horizontal pressure and fracture of the accommodating shell. Earthquakes are manifested

(Continued opposite.)

OUR GLOBE MADE TO TREMBLE: THE PING-LIANG EARTHQUAKE.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



RECORDED BY THE MILNE SEISMOGRAPH AT OXFORD: WORLD-WIDE WAVES OF TREMOR CAUSED BY THE GREAT CHINESE EARTHQUAKE OF DECEMBER 16, 1920, WHICH DESTROYED PING-LIANG, AND KILLED 2000 PEOPLE.

Continued.

wherever bending of the earth's crust is in evidence; while if this phenomenon occurs on the coast, it is accompanied by volcanic action. While explosions at volcanic foci have shaken the earth, as instance the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, yet nearly all these disturbances are attributed to a sudden yielding in the flow of material, due to local overloading. Tremors originate in the earth's crust, which probably does not exceed thirty miles in thickness, and are usually within twelve miles of the surface. The greater pull of gravity on the earth's surface at New and Full Moons renders earthquakes more frequent at these periods. It is suggested that the accumulation of deep-seated steam of high pressure may escape through fissures to regions of low pressure, resulting in great explosions. Earthquakes appear also to be connected with change of barometric pressure. We have three principal types of waves accompanying a shock. The waves

reach the observing station by three separate routes: first, in a direct line through the earth; second and third, by travelling over the earth's surface in opposite directions from the point of origin, and reaching the observer from opposite points. From the time elapsing between the arrival of these three waves, it is possible to calculate the distance of the earthquake. Within the world's history about 14,000,000 of people have been swallowed up or killed by earthquakes. The modern science of seismology was practically originated by the late Professor Milne, who studied earthquakes in Japan, and for whom a Chair of Seismology was founded at the University of Tokio. He invented the recording pendulum illustrated above. On retiring he settled at Shide, Isle of Wight, where he established an observatory. He died in 1913, bequeathing his instruments to Oxford University.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

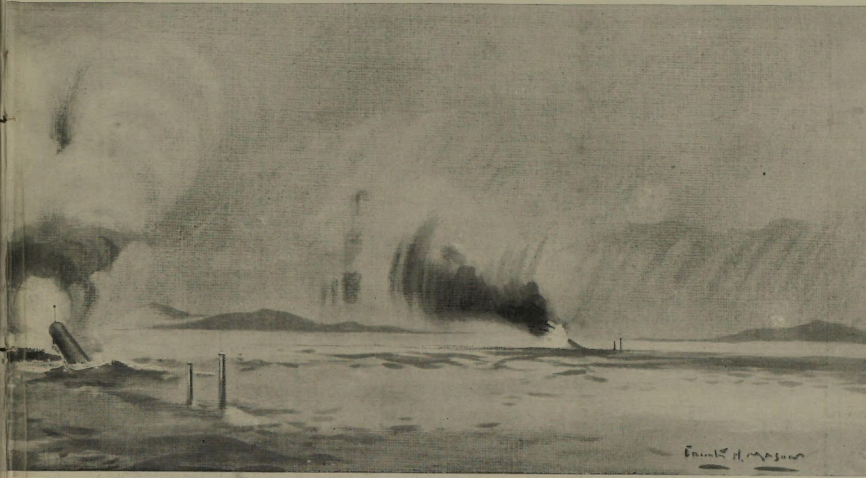
IS THIS THE ANSWER TO THE NAVAL PROBLEM? THE SUBMERSIBLE BATTLE-SHIP—A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE.

DRAWN BY

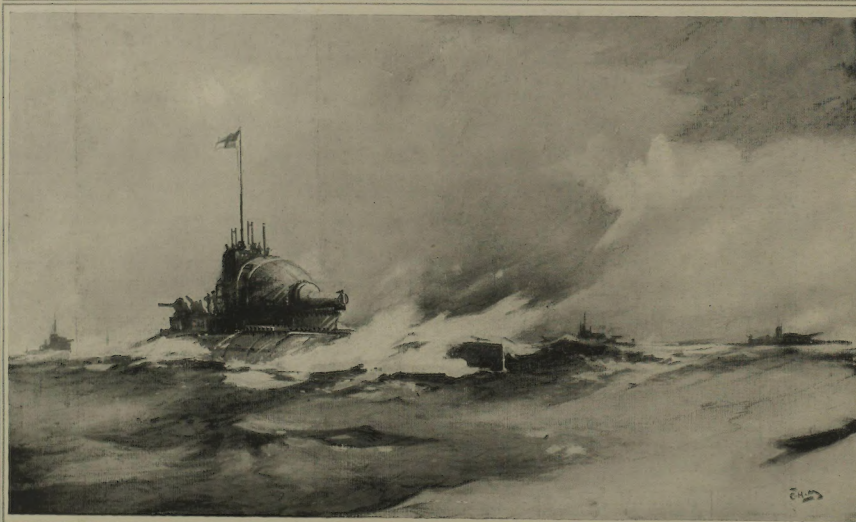
FRANK H. MASON.



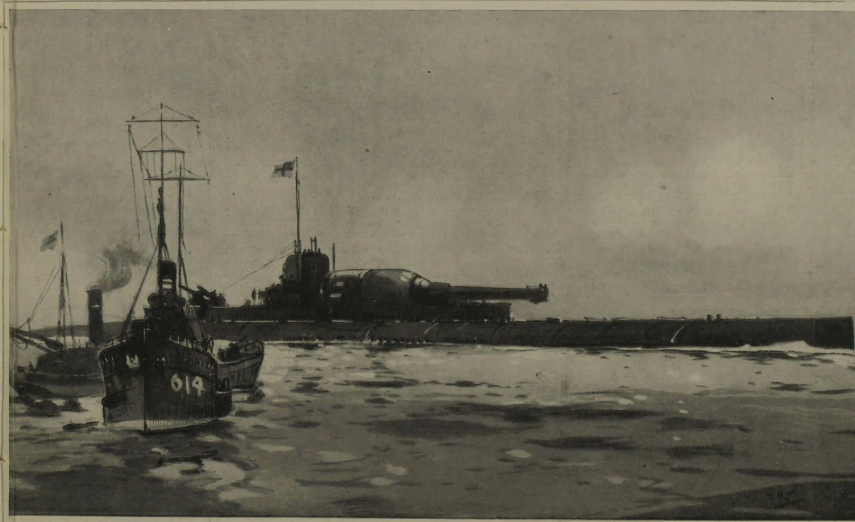
WITH THE SEA AS "WATER JACKET" THAT TAKES THE IMMENSE SHOCK OF DISCHARGE: SUBMERSIBLE BATTLE-SHIPS AND SUBMERGE AGAIN



OF THE FUTURE BOMBARDING A COAST POSITION, FIRING WHEN SUBMERGED; AND ABLE TO BREAK SURFACE, RE-LOAD, WITHIN 30 SECONDS.



"SUBMERSIBLE 'EMDENS'" OF A TYPE WHICH SOME NAVAL AUTHORITIES BELIEVE WOULD HAVE ENABLED GERMANY TO WIN THE WAR: PATROLLING IN TWO COLUMNS.



COULD OUR AUXILIARY PATROLS HAVE DEALT WITH SUCH A MONSTER? TRAWLERS AS USED IN THE WAR BESIDE A POSSIBLE SUBMERSIBLE BATTLE-SHIP.

Is the lesson of Jutland and the naval war generally that the era of great surface craft, inaugurated by the "Dreadnought" and culminating in such vessels as the "Queen Elizabeth" and the "Hood," is now closed? The course of the war was marked by the progressive evolution of increasingly powerful underwater craft. The climax was reached, in the closing stages, by the launching of the celebrated "M1," with her 12-in. gun; and the question is being asked whether she is just such a forerunner of a new type of war-ship as was the "Dreadnought" in her day. A distinction ought to be drawn between true submarine vessels and those which are merely submersible. The true submarine, being a thing of stealth, will probably always remain comparatively small in size: the heavily armed ship, which must run to size in order to carry the necessary weight of metal, is not likely ever to be more than a submersible surface craft. The two smaller sketches above show the type of vessel which may be anticipated

at no very distant date, should the "M1" prove to be the point of departure for a new trend in naval construction and design. The larger panel suggests some of the purposes to which such vessels could be put. It will be remembered that the "M1" submerges her entire bulk, leaving only the monstrous muzzle of her 12-in. gun (and, of course, her periscope) protruding above the water. She thus provides herself very literally with a "water jacket" that adequately takes the immense shock of discharge. Rear-Admiral Hall, an advocate of the submarine against the capital ship, recently wrote: "It is my firm belief, and that of many others, that, had Germany employed her submarine torpedo-vessels against our surface war fleet, and equipped a proper submarine cruiser fleet for a war on commerce, she would have won the war. Our auxiliary patrols . . . would have been rapidly wiped out in detail. . . . The difficulty in our next war will probably be . . . submersible 'Emdens'!"—(Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

The Ancestry of Man: Stone Age Skulls and Their Story.

Abridged from an Article by Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History.

THE beginning of the Age of Man, some 500,000 years ago, roughly estimated as the close of the Age of Mammals, marks in reality but the beginning of the close of the Age of Mammals. The extinction of the most superb mammals that the earth has ever produced, during the early stages of human evolution, progressed from natural causes due directly or indirectly to the Glacial epoch. With the introduction of firearms the destruction has proceeded with increasing rapidity, and to-day it is going on, by the use of guns and steel traps, at a more rapid rate than ever. By the middle of this century man will be alone amid the ruins of the mammalian world he has destroyed, the period of the Age of Mammals will have entirely closed, and the Age of Man will have reached a numerical climax, from which some statisticians believe it will probably recede, because we are approaching the point of the over-population of the earth in three of the five great continents.

The cradle of the human race was, in our opinion, in Asia, in regions not yet explored by palæontologists. One reason that human and pre-human fossil remains are rare is that the ancestors

are shown to be very far removed from the large-brained walking line which gave rise to our ancestors. Our own immediate ancestors did not live in trees; they were erect or semi-erect for a very long period, perhaps as far back as Miocene time. Back of this, perhaps a million years ago, was a prehuman, arboreal stage.

The Trinil ape-man, the *Pithecanthropus* of Java (see centre of top photograph opposite), is the first of the conundrums in human ancestry. Is the Trinil race prehuman or not? The restored head by Professor J. Howard McGregor, of Columbia University, is designed to show its half-human, half-anthropoid resemblance, as suggested by the top of the cranium, the only part known, which is far more human than that of any ape cranium, and at the same time far more apelike than that of any human cranium. It is not impossible that this ape-man is related to the Neanderthal man.

Unquestionably the most ancient human relic which has thus far been discovered is the jaw of the so-called Heidelberg man, a fossil which may be 250,000 years old. From it has been modelled by McGregor the Heidelberg skull, which is very

stone implements, partly chipped, partly polished. They hunted with the wolf dog. They brought in pottery. In Central and Southern France and in Switzerland they cultivated the ground and introduced cereals. Forerunners of these Neolithic men scattered over the Baltic shores and reached Northern France.

"The Neolithic Stag Hunters" represent men of a northern race, brown or fair-haired hunters of the stag, living along the southern shores of the Baltic in the earliest stage of the New Stone Age, a stage known as the Campignian from remains of huts and rudely polished stone implements found near Campigny in France. The scene is on the border of one of the northern beech forests and represents the return from the hunt. After the ardour of the chase, the hunters have thrown off their fur garments. The chieftain in the centre is partly clad in furs; in the coming winter season he will be wholly fur-clad. His son, a fair-haired youth with a necklace of bear claws, grasps a bow and arrow and holds in leash a wolf-dog, ancestor of the modern sheep-dog of Northern France. The hunters, with spears tipped with stone



CONTEMPORARIES OF PALÆOLITHIC MAN: SOUTH AMERICAN ANIMALS OF THE OLD STONE AGE, IN A LOESS STORM ON THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS.

The original of the illustration is a mural painting in the new Hall of the Age of Man in the American Museum of Natural History at New York. In the foreground on the left are mylodonts (giant sloths), and on the right glyptodonts. Beyond on the left are toxodonts, and on the right macrauchenias (long-necked creatures). Behind them is a storm of loess, or fine dust, of which large fossil-bearing deposits exist, as in the valley of the La Plata River, where this scene is laid and where many great fossils have been found buried in the loess.

Painted by Charles R. Knight under the Direction of Henry Fairfield Osborn. Photograph by the American Museum of Natural History.

of man lived partly among the trees and forests; this does not mean that they were arboreal; they lived chiefly on the ground. Even when living in a more open country the ancestors of man were alert to escape the floods and sandstorms which entombed animals like the horse of the open country and of the plains. Hence fossil remains of man, as well as of his ancestors, are extremely rare until the period of burial began. Only two races, the Heidelberg and the Piltdown, are certainly known from the river drifts and gravels before the period of burials.

The human remains known consist principally of portions of skulls, of jaws, and teeth of members of these races.

The ascent of man as one of the Primates was parallel with that of the families of apes. Man has a long line of ancestry of his own, perhaps two million or more years in length. He is not descended from any known form of ape either living or fossil. One hypothetical ancestral stage, of which we have a small jaw (see middle bottom of exhibit in the top photograph on the opposite page), found in the Oligocene of northern Egypt, is the *Propliopithecus*, which in the opinion of Professor W. K. Gregory, of the American Museum, our leading authority on the anthropoids, is at least structurally ancestral to the higher apes and man—in other words, a possible prehuman link. From such an animal possibly four branches were given off leading respectively to the living orangs, the gibbons, the chimpanzees, the gorillas, and some of their fossil ancestors.

All these great man-apes are distinguished from man by being more or less arboreal in habit; they

similar to the Neanderthal skull. The Heidelberg man may be ancestral to the Neanderthal man.

A few deep brown fragments of a skull and jaw and one tooth represent all the remains known of the Piltdown man, discovered in England a few years ago. Two reconstructions of the Piltdown skull have been made: the original by Professor A. Smith Woodward in London, in the British Museum; the second in this country by McGregor. The problem whether the Piltdown jaw belongs to this human skull or whether it belongs to a fossil chimpanzee is still not actually settled. The skull itself is of a rather fine type, with a flat forehead like that of the existing Bushmen of South Africa.

The Neanderthal man represents the oldest fossil human race of which the skeleton is fully known. The remains are relatively abundant, many skulls and parts of skulls having been found during the last half-century in Spain, Germany, France, and Hungary. Foremost of these is the skullcap found near Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1856, which constitutes the type of the Neanderthal race itself.

The highly evolved Crô-Magnon race entered Europe from the east and drove out the Neanderthals. This was a race of warriors, of hunters, of painters and sculptors far superior to any of their predecessors. The contrast between the Crô-Magnon heads and those of the Neanderthals which precede them is as wide as it possibly could be. The Crô-Magnons were people like ourselves in point of evolution, and the characters of the head and cranium reflect their moral and spiritual potentiality.

Men of the Neolithic or New Stone Age used

heads, are resting from the chase. Two vessels of pottery indicate the introduction of the new ceramic art, accompanied by crude ornamentation.

This race was courageous, warlike, hardy, but of a lower intelligence and artistic order than the Crô-Magnons; it was chiefly concerned, in a rigorous northern climate, with the struggle for existence, in which the qualities of endurance, tribal loyalty, and the rudiments of family life were being cultivated. Rude huts take the place of caverns and shelters, which are now mostly abandoned.

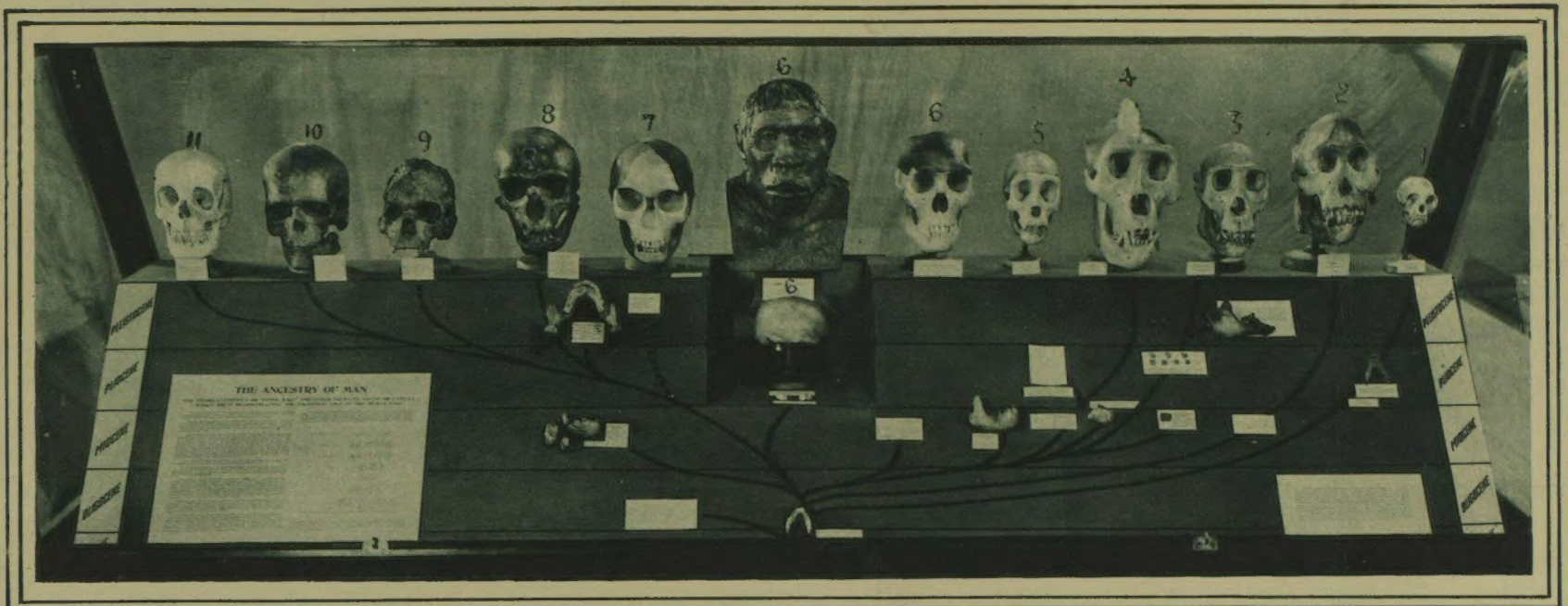
These were tall men, with high, narrow skulls, related to the existing Nordic race, more powerful in build than the people of the Swiss Lake Dwellings. Skulls and skeletons representative of this hardy northern type are abundantly known in Scandinavia.

In Europe man hunted the reindeer, the wild horses and cattle, and the mammoth. He used the hide of the reindeer for clothing, the flesh and marrow for food. He carved the ivory tusks of the mammoth. The mammoth, the northern, hairy type of elephant known to early explorers of fossil remains, was foremost among the great mammals hunted by man.

The evolution of the proboscideans culminates in the mastodons and mammoths. This is one of the romances of evolution quite equal in interest to the evolution of the horse. The early stages in the evolution of the proboscideans, beginning with the *Palæomastodon* discovered in the Fayûm region of Northern Africa, carry us back into times far antecedent to the Age of Man, namely, into an early period of the Age of Mammals, the Oligocene.

THE ASCENT OF MAN: 500,000 YEARS OF EVOLUTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK, SHOWING EXHIBITS IN THE NEW HALL OF THE AGE OF MAN.



MAN'S PLACE AMONG THE PRIMATES: (CENTRE) A RESTORATION OF THE "TRINIL," OR APE-MAN OF JAVA (*PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS*); (LEFT) HUMAN SKULLS; (RIGHT) SKULLS OF ANTHROPOID APES.



IMMEDIATE PREDECESSORS OF MODERN MAN: SKULLS, JAWS, AND IMPLEMENTS OF THE NEANDERTHAL RACE (50,000 TO 25,000 B.C.) NAMED AFTER A SKULL (1) DISCOVERED IN THE NEANDER VALLEY, NEAR DÜSSELDORF.



PERHAPS 500,000 YEARS OLD, AND HAVING A BRAIN CAPACITY OF 1200 TO 1300 CC.: THE PILTOWN SKULL (FRAGMENTS AND RESTORATIONS. CENTRE AND RIGHT); AND THE HEIDELBERG JAW (7).

In the top photograph the skulls (numbered right to left) are: (1) gibbon; (2) orang; (3) chimpanzee; (4) adult gorilla; (5) young gorilla; (6, 6, 6) restorations of skull and head of the "Trinil," or ape-man of Java, and a cast of his brain-case. On the left are models of skulls of known races of man—(7) Piltown; (8) Neanderthal; (9) Talgai; (10) Crô-Magnon; (11) recent. Below (8) is a cast of the Heidelberg jaw. "The ascent of man," writes Mr. H. F. Osborn, whose article (abridged) appears on the opposite page, "has in general paralleled that of the families of anthropoid apes, as is shown by the 'tree of descent' in black lines. Man is not descended from any known ape, either living or fossil, but a hypothetical ancestor of this entire anthropoid group." In the middle photograph

are: (1) the Neanderthal skull-cap; (2, upper) skull from Spy, Belgium; (2, lower) jaw fragments from Malarnaud, France; (3) jaw fragments from Krapina, Croatia; (4) skull from Le Moustier, France; (5) skull from La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France; (6) restoration of Neanderthal head; (7, 7, 7, left to right) female skull found at Gibraltar, 1848; a restoration of it; and a reconstruction of half the head; (8) stone implements. In the lower photograph are: (1) Piltown (Sussex) stone and flint implements; (2) the Piltown skull fragments; (3, 4 and 5) restorations of the Piltown skull by Professor McGregor; (6, 6, 6) stone implements; (7) the Heidelberg jaw, perhaps of 200,000 B.C.; (8) skull modelled to fit the jaw, which is large and ape-like in form, though the teeth are human.

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE WORLD: STONE AGE MAN AND HIS FOUR-FOOTED CONTEMPORARIES.

FROM MURAL PAINTINGS BY CHARLES R. KNIGHT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK.



"ON THE SOMME" IN THE GLACIAL EPOCH: A NORTHWARD MARCH IN SPRING OF REINDEER AND WOOLLY MAMMOTH, OF THE TYPE DEPICTED BY CRÔ-MAGNON ARTISTS IN THE FONT-DE-GAUME CAVERN.



AUTUMN IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY DURING LATE GLACIAL TIMES: THREE EXTINCT NORTH AMERICAN ANIMALS—THE DEER-MOOSE (LEFT FOREGROUND), TAPIR (CENTRE BACKGROUND), AND CASTOROIDES, A GREAT RODENT.



"THE NEOLITHIC STAG-HUNTERS" OF THE NEW STONE AGE, WITH A TAMED WOLF-DOG: LIFE IN A TRANSITION PERIOD BETWEEN PALÆOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC TIMES (ABOUT 7000—1500 B.C.).



ON THE MISSOURI AT THE CLOSE OF THE GLACIAL EPOCH: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) THE MASTODON, ROYAL BISON, AND NATIVE AMERICAN HORSE, *EQUUS SCOTTI* (EXTINCT BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF MAN IN NORTH AMERICA).



ANIMAL LIFE IN EUROPE IN PALÆOLITHIC TIMES: THE WOOLLY RHINOCEROS IN A GLACIAL WINTER, NORTHERN FRANCE—(BEYOND) SAIGA ANTELOPES AND MAMMOTS.



PALÆOLITHIC CULTURE IN THE DAYS OF THE MAMMOTH: CRÔ-MAGNON ARTISTS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE AT WORK ON THE FAMOUS PAINTING FOUND IN THE CAVE OF FONT-DE-GAUME, DORDOGNE.

Interest in prehistoric man is at the moment especially keen, owing to new researches and discoveries by Professor Eugène Dubois, of Amsterdam University, and others. The above remarkably interesting mural paintings adorn the new Hall of the Age of Man in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The following details of the above pictures are taken from notes by Mr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, under whose direction the Hall is being arranged. At the close of the Glacial Epoch herds of Mammoth, Rhinoceros, and Reindeer, it is thought, migrated northward and southward with the seasonal changes. Whole carcasses of Mammoths have been found frozen in the ice-fields of Siberia. The Mastodon survived in America to a time contemporary with man in Europe, but no Mastodons lived in Europe so late. The Royal Bison was a gigantic fore-runner of our present Bison. The native American horse (*Equus scotti*) disappeared before the appearance of man on the North American continent. The Deer-Moose, Tapir, and Castoroides (a great rodent much larger than a beaver) are extinct North American animals. The Tapir survives in South America and Malaya. The Woolly Rhinoceros

of Europe and Siberia is extinct, as also is the Saiga Antelope. In "The Neolithic Stag-Hunters," the men, with their stone-tipped spears, are resting after the chase. These Neolithic invaders were akin to existing Scandinavians. They introduced a rudimentary agriculture, polished stone, pottery, huts instead of caves, and domestic animals, like the wolf-dog, ancestor of the sheep-dog of Northern France. Artistically, however, an earlier Paleolithic people, known as the Crô-Magnon race, were far more advanced. At the close of the last Glacial Period they entered Europe from the east and drove out or exterminated the inferior Neanderthal race. The Paleolithic mural paintings and reliefs found on the walls of limestone grottoes in France and Spain show greater artistry than that of any other primitive people. Our last illustration represents four Crô-Magnon artists at work on the famous procession of Mammoths found in the cave of Font-de-Gaume, Dordogne. Two are holding lamps. The clothed man on the left is a chieftain, with staff or sceptre in his hand as a sign of his rank.—(Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

THE "PREHISTORIC" AS SEEN AT THE ALBERT

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED



THE "BRONTOSAURUS" ATTACKS: "GUSSIE" THREATENS DANCERS PERCHED

The Chelsea Arts Club Ball is invariably a successful and amusing revel, "featuring" artists and art students, stage celebrities, and literary well-knowns, as well as many representatives of Society with a big "S." This year, the Albert Hall was thoroughly dignified, by the efforts of the great artist, Mr. Augustus John, and a band of students. The *décor* was prehistoric, and the atmosphere of the Ball harmoniously heathen; the great god Pan reigned in the monument of the good Prince Consort! The organ was hidden behind a huge Temple of the Sun, set in a Palæozoic landscape wherein fearsome beasts of the period prowled; grotesque creatures hung from the roof; and in the centre of the hall rose a strange, carved monument on which the dancers might perch. Curious monsters also perambulated the ball-room. Of these, "Gussie," the

HALL: THE CHIEF OF ALL THE ARTISTS' REVELS.

LONDON NEWS" BY W. R. S. STOTT.



ON THE PALÆOZOIC "CENTREPIECE" AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

Brontosaurus" (called after Augustus John) was easily the most impressive. His architects numbered a hundred, and he could be taken to pieces and returned to his "shed" when he felt wearied of walking the ball-room! Our artist has shown "Gussie" in playful mood, threatening to pull a Columbine off her perch. No doubt he objected to her presence in the prehistoric company! The procession at the ball was both beautiful and artistic. Dresses of the "correct" prehistoric period were well in evidence; but costumes of every style and period were to be seen. It would be interesting to compare some of the Palæozoic monsters represented in masquerade with the scientific portraits of Stone Age man and his quadruped contemporaries elsewhere, in this number!—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ART IN THE SALE ROOMS

BY ARTHUR HAYDEN.

THE phrase "Art for Art's sake" indicates a deliberate and positive action in creating something which is above and beyond the appreciation of one's generation. William Blake did this, and died in a garret. A stream of jewelled reputations which posterity crowns lived in an aching dream of aspiration for recognition. Nowadays the artistic temperament brings people equally to starvation. To adjudge modern art is a special gift. Nameless work stands

been lavishly expended in our sale-rooms. Americans have been especially keen, not only in procuring *Americana*, but in capturing treasures of our common art and literature, and in competing for Continental masterpieces.

If one could transplant certain objects just to their right spot, how much worthier would they be deemed! Here in London we barter unthinkingly the treasures of the five continents. Men have given their lives to collect on the spot. It is like the orchid-hunters searching in tropical swamps for rare specimens. But ornithological examples come and go without real zest. Rummaging is a good word. In Mr. Steevens' sale on Dec. 21 rummagers were satisfied.

Embroideries, weapons, and a hundred specimens from London excavations made a pleasant afternoon's diversion. All sorts of side-lines came forward here that are not sought after in the greater auction-rooms. There was an Ashanti witch-doctor's drum and beater with bronze bells. The writer recalls certain examination given to Ashanti gold ornaments, where undoubted Greek influence was obvious—just tiny figurines in solid gold (believed by the owner to be lacquered) standing on a Royal Engineer's table at Salisbury. Ashanti gold is not hall-marked. If one specialises in bone skates, here were some sixteenth and seventeenth century examples. Drug-pots of old delft should have claimed a keener market, for fashionable modern pharmacutists have adopted the pleasing plan of having old examples on their shelves. One likes to handle the Indian elephant-goad, a spiked instrument which is used to stick into the legs of the animal when he halts idly. But a goad with a secret dagger is a new and pleasing feature. The goad is for the elephant, the dagger for some human enemy. Other objects came along—clay pipes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, knitted purses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and a series of tradesmen's engraved cards, which invited collectors to unexplored fields.

Messrs. Sotheby sold an interesting collection of Greek and Roman coins formed by Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, in a two days' sale. The Greek occupied the first day and part of the next. There is always the thought uppermost in regard to the wonderful art of the Greeks, how greatly their design eclipses all modern art—the fine bold portraiture, the splendid symbolism, the noble virility. But there comes the added thought—the technique from a practical point of view on a lesser plane. Our coins to-day are handled millions and millions of times. Queen Victoria's, Edward's, and later coinages show the signs of wear and tear. The Greek and Roman coins were not made for posterity. It is happy that we get examples at all, and of such fineness; this is an accident. The moral is that modernity claims finer technique, although design is on an admittedly lower plane.

Old tapestry won an attentive market at Messrs. Christie's rooms on Dec. 21. It was the eve of Christmas, when public buyers were busy, but in a quiet sanctum many good prices were made. There was a fine panel of Mortlake tapestry with group of figures pressing grapes, and others ploughing and harrowing, emblematical of autumn, with the Mortlake mark and signed Tho. Poyntz (11 feet by 10 feet), a nice piece. A Brussels panel, the property of a nobleman, was woven with a group of peasant figures at a repast on the banks of a river, with an extensive landscape. Of seventeenth-century craftsmanship, this sold for £997 10s. There was a somnolence in this item which breathed the innermost spirit of old tapestry. It had a magic charm in its repose which steeped one in a restful languor as a quiet contrast to the restlessness of modern decorative art. Herein lies the value artistically and monetarily of such a subject.

At the same sale Worcester and Chelsea china and old English furniture passed in rapid surveillance. A Chippendale mahogany six-leaf screen attracted attention, and sold very well.

There was, too, a Charles II. day-bed, the precursor of the modern sofa. But buyers were not students of evolution, and hence a big price could not be expected. But, although not sensational, there was soundness in the result.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson offered a fine pair of tea-caddies on Dec. 22, with maker's mark "P.K.," the same as on the Berners toilet set. Among many other interesting items there was a fine sugar-basin of Adam design (Adam design, as we all know, is the delicate, beautiful, symmetrical character displayed in an attempt to bring Greek art into a colder climate). We all became Greeks for a moment, and here was one example, by John Lias, 1793—a sugar-basin representing a type.

At Christie's, searchers after bargains in a sale of old pictures and drawings on Dec. 22 made some finds. While all the world was out in the fashionable thoroughfares, here in the quiet galleries, without turmoil and without competition, nice items found ready purchasers. For here were little works by Paul Sandys, his delectable views of Windsor Castle; a Wilson landscape with peasants driving sheep; while a Netcher, a lady and gentleman at a window playing and singing, and a Mieris, "Love Song," typified music. At times Jove nods and auctioneers grow jaded, but connoisseurs are becoming especially far-seeing. It is in these little sales of no apparent moment that fine acquisitions are made by the alert collector.

On Jan. 10 Eastern rugs are being sold by Messrs. Christie. Lovers of textiles will find Ispahan, Karadjah, Khorassan, and Bokhara rugs, and Persian carpets, together with coverlets of Rhodian embroidery and Chinese and Japanese panels. On the following day Japanese lacquer is alluring. There is a fascinating array of boxes scintillating with colour—octagonal, square, circular, and fan-shaped—many from the Lawrence collection. The Chinese carvings from Lord Faber's collection offer delectable work in jade and hardstones. A pricket candlestick is carved with bats. Lotus-leaves are surmounted by reptiles; but, above all, there is a charming piece, delicate and esoteric—a small teapot with cover carved in pink crystal. Here is the Far East in *excelsis*—the inner heart of far Cathay.



ONE OF THE GOYAS AT THE EXHIBITION OF SPANISH PAINTINGS, AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY: "THE GREASY POLE."

This particular picture is lent by the Duke of Montellano. In its description is the following: "In the centre of an open place, a tall, bare, and polished pole, at the upper end of which three cocks and three cakes are hanging, tied together. To gain the prizes, children are climbing up the pole." The work was painted for the Alameda of the Dukes of Osuna.

By Courtesy of the Directors of the Exhibition.

on no auction precedent. Even the plutocrat with full and somewhat tightly closed purse must be credited with some knowledge. If he buys unknown work at what he terms "rock-bottom price," he has to await to-morrow's judgment. But the artist cannot afford to wait. It is inevitable that patrons, who portend Time's favourites, have very often a bad time; the stars are against them; but they never publish their failures. In regard to modern art which comes into the auction-room—and a great deal is offered nowadays—there are always these postulates. But concerning Old Masters, with the hall-mark of half-a-score of sales or the proof not so much of authenticity as of quality, there comes a saddening thought on the outset of a New Year: the long arm of circumstance in the shape of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who may attempt to affix a tax on auction sales. It is a suggestion that has been made, and therefore must be considered. Mr. Townshend Green, a past-President of the Auctioneers' Institute, is of the opinion that a small fixed tax would have a disappointing result; while a high one would deter persons with valuable property from selling at public auction. It should, too, be borne in mind that property put up for sale on the winding-up of an estate would, if such a tax be contemplated, be doubly taxed.

These are shadows on the threshold of a New Year. London is a great emporium. Continental buyers have flocked hither. Foreign money has



PAINTED FOR THE ALAMEDA OF THE DUKES OF OSUNA: GOYA'S "ROBBING THE COACH," AT THE EXHIBITION OF SPANISH PAINTINGS.

This picture also is lent by the Duke of Montellano; and it, too, was painted for the Alameda of the Dukes of Osuna. Goya sent in his account for it on May 12, 1787, and valued the work at 3000 reales.

By Courtesy of the Directors of the Exhibition.

CURIOSITIES AND INGENUITIES OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



MANY INVENTIONS: SERIES III.—A SHIP ON FLOATS; AN OBJECT LESSON IN SUBJECTIVITY; A "HAIR-CUT" CAPE; A SEX-DETERMINER; A ZIG-ZAGGED TABLE; A FOOT-WARMER; A DOUBLE-BOWLED PIPE.

Most of the devices illustrated are sufficiently explained above, but two call for a little further comment. One is the dark card showing a child's head with a mirror in the forehead. Its purpose is really quite simple, though the explanation (quoted from the specification) is rather mystifying. The object is to bring home to a child's mind the fact that light and sound are not things *per se*, but exist only in relation to the human powers of sight and hearing; the material world, on which those powers are exercised, being in itself dark and silent. The child looking into the mirror fixed in the forehead of the pictured head, sees its

own reflection, which represents a subjective image formed in the mind of the child portrayed on the card. The real child thus gains an idea of the nature of subjectivity. Of the sex-determining pendulum, the inventor writes: "The appliance is operated by magnetism derived from the contact between the user of the instrument and the human being, animal, or egg. The device is operated by holding the handle as lightly as possible, so that the wire around the handle touches the hand. The instrument is then held over the subject being tested."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

WHAT is the function of literary criticism? It is, I have always thought, to trace the relation between life and literature, holding the mirror

up to each and ascertaining whether or not the art of this or that poet or prose-writer is in harmony with the great, all-engrossing art of living. Such, if I read him aright, is also the reasoned opinion of Mr. J. Middleton Murry, whose "ASPECTS OF LITERATURE" (W. Collins' Sons; 10s. net) is the best book of its kind that has appeared for many years, and will surely help to lift criticism in this country above the level of mere appreciation or depreciation to which it has fallen—owing to the general belief of hasty writers that "a man is the measure of all things," and that a confused statement of personal liking or dislike is sufficient to settle the fate of any or every book. "I like it," says the average journalistic critic, and his pontifical air is none the less preposterous because he deposits a tiara of rhetorical jewels (every glittering compliment thrice repeated) on the book he blesses in a hurry. Though he knows it not, he is merely an aggravated version of the half-educated person who proudly declares, "I know nothing about literature and criticism and the rest of it—I haven't had time to read it all up—but I do know a good poem when it comes my way." And then he calls you a high-brow, if you refuse to be thrilled and enthralled by the canticles of Mr. John Oxenham or the late Ella Wheeler Wilcox (all of whose jog-trot rhymes and rhythms grew out of her absurd name, which sounds like a sack of coal going down a coal-hole next door). Poor, dear, harmless lady—she once wrote to me a dear, silly letter, rebuking me for scoffing at her designation of the "Sappho of Connecticut," and bravely declaring that she had written far better poems than the Sappho of Lesbos, whose "poetical output," as she observed, was so lamentably meagre.

Mr. Middleton Murry's first essay ("The Function of Criticism") is not easy reading. You must have visited Plato's ideal city and be sure that the good and the beautiful are identical to understand its full significance. The Greeks knew this to be so by instinct, and so the word in their everyday speech for a gentleman was *καλός* *καγαθός*—"beautiful-and-good." And that is why "we have to go back to the Greeks for the principles of art and criticism, and why only those critics who have returned to bathe themselves in the life-giving source have made enduring contributions to criticism. They alone are—let us not say philosophic critics, but—critics indeed. Their approach to life and their approach to art are the same; to them, and to them alone, life and art are one. The interpenetration is complete; the standards by which life and art are judged, the same." But life and art are not the same thing (here the realists are confuted, though the results of their theory or "working hypothesis" are often helpful), because the art of living is more than life is by nature—for it is the recognition of the ideal and the quest thereof, which, though it is at best a

splendid failure, yet brings the generations of men nearer and yet nearer to that *Civitas Dei* which shines above the flaming walls of the universe and across that ocean of the divine, each wave of which is a religion. "Art, then," as Mr. Middleton Murry declares, "is the revelation of the ideal in human life. As the ideal is active and organic, so must art itself be. The ideal is never achieved, therefore the process of revealing it is creative in the truest sense of the word." When the implications of this high truth have been grasped—as they will be by anybody who faithfully follows this arch-critic's argument—the privilege and responsibility of the true critic can be recognised. "The function of true criticism is to establish a definite hierarchy among the great artists of the past, as well as to test the production of the present; by the combination of these activities it asserts the organic unity of all art." And, since the artist should be always pointing us to better, braver things, but, being of mortal flesh-and-blood, often fails to see the vision or even

proof that he cannot have heard a real night-jar, but "it was a kindly thought." Then, after thus poking fun at this busy coterie (in pre-war days we should have called them ingenious log-rollers) he turns to "Wheels" (Fourth Cycle) and finds in Mr. Wilfrid Owen's "Strange Meeting," beginning—

It seemed that out of the battle I escaped
Down some profound long tunnel, long since scooped
Through granite which Titanic wars had groined.
Yet also there encumbered sleepers groaned,
Too fast in thought or death to be bestirred.
Then, as I probed them, one sprang up and stared
With piteous recognition in fixed eyes,
Lifting distressful hands as if to bless.
And by his smile I knew that sullen hall.
With a thousand fears that vision's face was
grained;
Yet no blood reached there from the upper ground,
And no guns thumped, or down the flues made
moan—

a more memorable and momentous poem than the finest of the Georgian stuff, for all that its sombre imagination, its sombre rhythm, is that of the dying Keats. Indeed, I myself put it by (hoping for a second series of my "Muse in Arms") as the mightiest of the latter war-poems, written by a boy-poet of genius who had the certainty of death in his heart. Would I could touch on Mr. Middleton Murry's other essays (more especially "American Poetry"), but there are two other critics awaiting criticism.

"LIFE AND LITERATURE" (Heinemann; 25s. net), by Lafcadio Hearn, is a third selection, edited by Professor John Erskine, of Columbia University, of the lectures delivered by that admirable critic at the University of Tokyo between 1896 and 1902. It would be hard to overestimate the services of Lafcadio Hearn in interpreting the East to the West and the West to the East. He thought that the object of criticism was to find out why you like a book or why you

dislike it; the good qualities of a book he defines in terms of its truth to life; and for an impartial index as to whether the book is true to life, he would accept the opinion of generations of men. He defined literature—so far as it is a fine art—as the best expression of the most intimate experiences. It is a good theory, though not the very best to work on. But the lecture on "Character and Literature" shows him unconsciously fulfilling the function of criticism as defined by Mr. Middleton Murry.—"THE SACRED WOOD" (Methuen; 6s. net), by T. S. Eliot, is a collection of critical essays of varying merit, the best being a severe onslaught on Professor Gilbert Murray's translations of Euripides, which "stretch the Greek brevity to fit the loose frame of William Morris and blur the Greek lyric to the fluid haze of Swinburne." This long-due indictment will serve until the Oxford Professor crosses the Styx and has to face the ironical request of the Tragedian: "Could you give me a Greek translation of these highly original closet dramas of yours, to which, for some curious reason, you have attached my name?"



RULER OF A COUNTRY WHOSE MILITARY ACTIVITY HAS ALARMED ROUMANIA: ADMIRAL HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY, AND HIS FAMILY

Roumania has drawn the attention of Britain and France to the massing of Hungarian troops on her frontier. Hungarian munition factories are also active. These military measures are said to be a precaution against Bolshevik invasion. Our photograph, taken at a royal palace, shows Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, with his wife and children, Nicholas (left), Stephen and Margaret. There was recently a political crisis in Hungary over the proposal to form a national independent kingdom, and to regard as void the Pragmatic Sanction, which secured the throne to the Hapsburgs. Some think that Admiral Horthy will become King.—[Photograph by Keystone View Co.]

deliberately ignores it (for pence or popularity, or to please a patron or a coterie), the business of the critic is vital to our needs. If he does not take his vocation seriously, he is the worst kind of a sterile sophist.

The essays, in which Mr. Middleton Murry lives up to his creed, are among the first courageous and judicious pronouncements we have had on certain phases of modern literature—e.g., the amazing productiveness of coterie-boostered poetry—in this country. He deals faithfully with the Georgian poets collected by E. M., detesting their corporate flavour, which is *simplesse* or false simplicity, compounded of worship of trees and birds and contemporary poets in about equal proportions. He sees, of course, that Mr. de la Mare, Mr. Davies (I'm not so sure about him, though), and Mr. Lawrence are free from this fault. He is delightfully sarcastic in dealing with the mistakes they make when patronising Nature professionally. When Mr. Shanks bids us: "Hear the loud nightjar spin his pleasant note," he remarks that the poet's description is sufficient

In Natural-Colour Photography: The Queen in Her Country Garden.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JAN 8 1901



AT THE ROYAL SEAT IN NORFOLK: HER MAJESTY AT YORK COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM.

Colour photography has recently made great strides towards perfection, as these interesting autochromes of the Queen show. They were taken at York Cottage, Sandringham, the royal residence in Norfolk, where the Court proceeded on December 22, and will, it has been reported, remain until the first week in February.—[AUTOCHROMES BY J. RUSSELL AND SONS, LONDON.]



A PHASE OF FRENCH LIFE: CHILD-WORSHIP IN THE HOME.

Despite the fact that the French language has no precise equivalent for the English "home," France is very far from lacking what the word implies. There is no country, indeed, where the domestic affections are more in evidence than in France, or where children are the objects of such genuine adoration. The scene here illustrated is typical of French family life.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY SMONT. (COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.)

68·69 and 70
Ludgate Hill

In the Shadow of St Pauls



For
Floor
Coverings

"Ludgate Hill for Carpets"

Specialists
for
80 Years

TRELOAR

Call and Inspect or Write for Patterns and Prices

68·69·70, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

Seamless Axminster
Carpets·Rugs·Wilton
Carpets·Duroleum

British made Turkey
Carpets·Linoleum
Oriental Matting

THE HUNT IS UP! WELL-KNOWN NEW MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY POOL (WATERFORD), PHOTOPRESS, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND L.N.A.



THE CARLOW (IRELAND): MRS. W. HALL.



THE ATHERSTONE: MAJOR H. HAWKINS.



THE STEVENSTONE: MR. D. BLEW JONES
(JOINT MASTER).



THE STEVENSTONE: LIEUT.-COL. B. JAMES, D.S.O.
(JOINT MASTER).



THE WHADDON CHASE: THE EARL
OF ORKNEY.



THE BEDALE: LADY MASHAM



THE EAST CORNWALL: THE EARL
OF ST. GERMAN'S.



THE ORMOND AND KING'S CO.:
MR. G. LOUSADA.

The hunting season, which opened on November 1 last, is still in full swing in the shires, and also in Ireland, despite the disturbed political conditions across St. George's Channel. So many of our readers are interested in sporting matters, and are taking an active part in the countryman's chief winter diversion, that we

need offer no apology for devoting this and the succeeding double-page to portraits of some of the best-known among the new M.F.H.'s. In more than one instance, it will be noted, the "Master" is a lady. The portrait of Lord Orkney is of special interest in view of the Whaddon Chase controversy.

TALLY-HO! PICTURES BY A MODERN ARTIST OF THE HUNTING-FIELD; AND NEW MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS.

REPRODUCTIONS OF MR. ALGERNON NEWTON'S PICTURES BY COURTESY OF THE ELGAR GALLERY. PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND

GENERAL, HARPER (LUDLOW), WESTON AND SON, RUSSELL, PHOTOPRESS, ELLIOTT AND FRY, SWAIN, LAFAYETTE, AND KETURAH COLLINGS.



"IN THE EAST BERKSHIRE COUNTRY": A PAINTING BY ALGERNON NEWTON.



THE DOWNHAM: MR. A. E. H. DINGS.



THE BLENCATHRA (NEAR KESWICK): MR. R. J. HOLDS-WORTH.



STANTON DREW AND WELLS: MR. E. H. R. BOUGHTON.



ISLE OF WIGHT: MR. JOHN WILLIS FLEMING.



THE LUDLOW: LIEUT. COL. C. GOSSET MAYALL.

THE WEST PERCY: MAJOR ALEXANDER BROWNE (JOINT MASTER).



WEST PERCY: MAJOR W. NEILSON (JOINT MASTER).



AVON VALE: MR. WALTER LONG, M.P. (JOINT MASTER).



"CUB-HUNTING IN CORNWALL": A PAINTING BY MR. ALGERNON NEWTON.



SOUTHWOLD: MR. I. W. RAMSDEN (JOINT MASTER).



SOUTHWOLD: MAJOR T. JESSOP (JOINT MASTER).



ALBRIGHTON WOODLAND: MR. GEN. T. E. HICKMAN (JOINT MASTER).



"HUNTSMEN AND HOUNDS": A PAINTING BY MR. ALGERNON NEWTON.



TEDWORTH: CAPT. SIR ALFRED HICKMAN, BT.



NORTHUMBERLAND: COL. HON. H. E. JOYCE.



PYCHLEY, WOODLAND: CAPT. G. BELLVILLE.



"MEET AT THE TRAVELLER'S FRIEND": A PAINTING BY MR. ALGERNON NEWTON.

Here, and on a preceding page, we give portraits of some of the new Masters of Foxhounds who have taken office this season. Among them, it will be seen, is the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Walter Long, who is Joint Master, with Sir A. Read, of the Avon Vale pack. His country seat is at Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. We are also enabled to give some interesting examples of the work of an artist who has made the hunting-field his peculiar province, Mr. Algernon Newton. An exhibition of his paintings and water-colour drawings was held recently at the Eldar Gallery, 49, Great Marlborough Street, where the four pictures reproduced were shown. "One has to go back to the days of Morland," writes Mr. J. L. Rayner in a preface to the exhibition catalogue, "to find a serious painter interested in the sports of the people. Since

Morland's time one can count even the paintings of sport on the fingers of one hand. The names that spring to the mind are not those of painters—Bunbury, Alken, Leech, Caldecott, Keene, Armour. . . . Here, at home, is a landscape artistically virgin—the landscape of sport. It is into this landscape that Mr. Algernon Newton has entered and set up his easel. He has lived in Northamptonshire—where he hunted with the Grafton—and has known horses since the age of eight. His first exhibited picture (at the Royal Academy in 1903) was that of the famous Arab, Rehab, belonging to his brother. Lastly, paint is in his veins. The man who, with Mr. Winsor, started the famous firm of colour-makers in Rathbone Place was his grandfather."



THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.



By J. T. GREIN.

AT the portals of a New Year, when our *Illustrated London News* goes through many hands in many lands, it may be in the fitness of things to say a few words about our London stage. And I can find no cheerier message than the remarks of a charming Londoner who, after seven years of happiness in the Argentine, came home to England's beauty and its Christmas, and made a gay round of the theatres of the Metropolis. "I may be wrong," said she, "but in my recollection I have never found in London such a series of fine plays, so much originality, and so much literary quality." And then she reeled off her coil: began with Shakespeare over the water and at the Court, touched on Galsworthy's "Skin Game," on "Milestones," on "Mary Rose," on "The White-Headed Boy," on "The Wandering Jew," on "The Prude's Fall," on "The Great Lover," on "French Leave," on the "Grand Guignol," on "Fedora," on "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," and "The Beggars' Opera"—can you beat it?

Can Paris beat it? Can Berlin, Vienna or Rome? She spoke of the beauty of "The Blue Lagoon," of "Chu Chin Chow"—the picture, not the piece; she extolled the "nut-shell universality" of a revue like "Jumble Sale," the charming music of "A Little Dutch Girl," and, with a quotation of a French song, "*Alors j'ai pleuré comme on pleure à vingt ans*," when she referred to Milne's "Romantic Age" (about which more anon), and Wontner's chivalrous creation, she, a fond mother of a little trio, raved over the wonderful change that had come over the "Yuletide Stage," as she called it, ever since Peter Pan became immortal by play and statue. Oh! the lovely "Shepherdess without a Heart"—how perfectly poetic, how sweet, how beautifully told in word and canvas and Frank Harvey's melodies! How Andersen would have revelled in it!—he who wrote for young and old, and gladdened both in an understanding equal to all ages, and is interpreted by Bertram Forsyth and his acolytes with all the imagination contained in that wondrous word, "fairy-tale." She had not yet seen the great pantomime at Covent Garden, but she had been to the Lyceum and enjoyed "The Babes in the Wood"—what progress since yesteryears! No crude jokes about the bottle and its fumes, but humour wholesome and fresh; fairy-children playing with all the joy of living of youth; dancers galore in fine frill and graceful figures; a chorus of urchins and adolescents singing like gay little birds; a fairy godmother (Nan Stuart) with the warble of a prima donna—everything from gorgeous scenery to discreet colouring of costumes—so neat, so fanciful, so full of life and liveliness.

"And what about acting?" I interposed. "What do you say about the London stage as to its interpreters, you who know the theatre of two worlds—or rather, three, Europe and the two Americas?" "Just as I feel? Quite candid?" she asked. "Don't be afraid; there is no compromise in art—say exactly what you mean?" "Well," she continued, "there is no finer acting in the world than our men display; I would go as far as to say that our male actors are *nulli secundi*, and nowhere do you find such perfect gentlemen

in attire, in manner, and in restraint of emotion, which is more powerful than the *bravura* so beloved on the Continent and the hustle-bustle in America." She went into parts and names; she quoted tragedians, comedians, character players—there is nothing which our men cannot achieve. There is as much temperament in the British actor as in any of his Continental brethren; there is merely a difference of diapason. We prefer organ tunes to the blare of brass. "And our actresses?" "Ah, there's the rub! Beauty we have unrivalled; refinement ditto; distinction, a great deal; cleverness galore; but greatness—real greatness that electrifies an audience, that would lead to ovations outside the theatre and the unharnessing of horses, there is none. Our actresses lack the *grand trait*: their tragic scenes miss grandeur; somehow one feels the touch of the *bourgeoise*—a turmoil in a suburb instead of in the universe. I have seen some beautiful acting in London, I have felt moments of emotion, but I have never been carried

plays in thirty-five years—to the work of a man who has since become world-famed. And it seems particularly apt in the case of Mr. A. A. Milne, who in "The Romantic Age" has given us the most delectable stage-fantasy since Rostand joyed France and the rest of the globe with "Les Romanesques." A. A. Milne is the man we have been waiting for—a successor to Oscar Wilde. But there is this great difference between the two: Wilde, except in "The Importance of Being Earnest," hitched the art of the conversationalist to the craft of an elaborate plot; Milne, modern in the most irresponsible sense of the term, almost disdains the notion of plot, and weaves lace of words, wit, and humour in fanciful design and endless maze of lines and side-lines. His plays are things of gossamer; the critical scalpel could easily make lint of them, when thinking of logic, common-sense, reality. But what a pity it would be thus to spoil a little world where all is sunshine, lightness, imagination, love—the little

world in which we all wish to live away from the high-road of toil and moil and worry! "*La jeunesse n'a qu'un temps*," says a French poet, but he forgot that some possess the divine gift of making us all young for a little while, and that is what Mr. Milne does in his "Romantic Age," of which Arthur Wontner is the *preux chevalier* and Miss Lottie Venne the fairy godmother.

The great pantomime, "Cinderella," in gay exile at Covent Garden because "The Garden of Allah" defies all seasons at Drury Lane, is a thing of beauty: how could it be otherwise when Arthur Collins sways the magic wand of his inexhaustible imagination! The *scène-à-faire* at the end of the first part is an incomparable spectacle. Mr. Collins evidently loves flowers, and his children's ballet, with little bushes in rare prismatic grouping, the living bed of flowers, the bower of a myriad blossoms with the pumpkin in the

centre whence emerges Cinderella's chariot as radiant as Apollo's sun-cart—that tableau is worthy of the vision of a great painter. Indeed, as a show in the artistic sense of the word, the pantomime has never been more resplendent, more tasteful, more discreet in colouring or realistic in build and form. But it is a pity that Mr. Arthur Dix, the librettist, has not added the "joy for ever" to the "thing of beauty." Frankly, the sweet tale is baldly told without a touch of poetry in the narrative, and the vein of humour is much in need of strengthening life-blood. The task of the exponents was stupendous during a traffic which lasts as long as the journey from Calais to Paris: the charming Miss Marie Blanche, the winsome Miss Kathlyn Hilliard, the accomplished Harry Claff, the new humourist Miss Lily Long, (whose song "Miss Maisie of Piccadilly" was the vocal bull's-eye of the evening), the quaint Egberts—and all the rest of the baron's family—worked like Trojans to extract fun and romance from anæmic material. Hence, curious to note, the honours fell to a wonderful circus horse, and to the acrobats, the Penders. No doubt Mr. Arthur Collins will apply his nimble wit to burnish the text. When that is done, the pantomime will settle down into opulent well-being.



"MADNESS" IN SCENERY: WEIRD DÉCOR IN "MAISON DE FOUS," GIVEN BY THE SWEDISH BALLET AT THE PALACE THEATRE.

The Swedish Ballet's most-discussed production, "Maison de Fous" (The Madhouse), recently the sensation of Paris, was presented by M. Rolf de Maré at the Palace Theatre on December 31. A striking feature is the *décor* (scenery and costumes) designed by M. Nils de Dardel. The ballet was arranged by M. Jean Borlin, the *premier danseur*, and the music is by M. Viking Dahl.

Photograph by Henri Manuel.

away to the degree of heroine-worship which, like an indefinable charm, haunted me after a creation by Sarah, by Duse, by Segond-Weber, or the Dutch Theo Mann. Somehow, our actresses seem afraid to let themselves go—seem too lady-like or too middle-class to break the walls down. They fill one with admiration often enough, but they do not overwhelm one by the same power of personality which is the gift of some of our men. I could name many plays of world's fame which, even though I am not a professional worker in the theatre, I could 'cast' at a glance beyond a fault where the men are concerned; but as to the women, I should have to borrow Diogenes' lantern lest I should fall short in my search for completeness."

"Thanks," I said. "I wish I were a maker of records, so that your words should be repeated wherever the London stage is discussed. For you have expressed, in the main, the opinions of many."

"He stands on his own plane, and on this plane he stands alone." I remember this phrase well: it was applied by a London critic—for aught I know it may have been myself; you lose count when you have reviewed some six or seven thousand

UP TO 193·64 M.P.H.: SPEED-RECORD AEROPLANES.

DRAWN BY LEONARD BRIDGMAN, LATE R.A.F.



WORLD'S RECORD SPEED MACHINES OF 1920: (1) NIEUPORT "GOSHAWK"; (2) MARTINSYDE "SEMIQUAVER"; (3) NIEUPORT 29 V.; (4) VERVILLE V.C. 1 RACER; (5) THOMAS-MORSE M.B. 3; (6) SPAD-HERBEMONT.

The Beaufort scale of wind velocity gives the result of 75 miles an hour as storm, and that of 90 m.p.h., hurricane. This pace, however, is a mere jog-trot to the modern plane. On a Nieuport "Goshawk" (British), with a 320-h.p. A.B.C. "Dragon-fly" engine, Mr. L. R. Yait-Cox flew at 166·5-m.p.h. at Martlesham Heath on June 17. At the same place on March 21, Mr. F. P. Raynham on a Martinsyde "Semiquaver" (British), with 300-h.p. Hispano-Suiza motor, did 161·434 m.p.h. On a Nieuport 29 V. (French), with 300-h.p. Hispano-Suiza engine, M.M. Sadi-Lecointe

accomplished 193·64 m.p.h. on December 12 at Villacoublay. On a Verville V.C. 1 Racer (American), with 600-h.p. Packard engine, Captain C. C. Moseley reached 186 m.p.h. on November 27 at Mitchell Field, Mineola, L.I. There also on the next day Captain H. E. Hartney did 171·25 m.p.h. on a Thomas-Morse M.B. 3. (American), with a 300-h.p. Wright-Hispano motor. At Villacoublay on November 3 M. Bernard de Romanet achieved 191·896 m.p.h. on a Spad-Herbemont (French), with 300-h.p. Hispano-Suiza engine.—[Copyrighted in U.S. and Canada.]

"WELCOME OUR COUMBAROS!" KING CONSTANTINE'S RETURN TO ATHENS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.




RESTORATION SCENES IN ATHENS: AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD ROUND KING CONSTANTINE (SALUTING) AND QUEEN SOPHIE (WAVING HANDKERCHIEF) OUTSIDE THE LAURION STATION ON THEIR ARRIVAL.



ATHENS GREETES THE RETURNED CROWN PRINCE: THE CROWD ROUND THE SECOND CARRIAGE, CONTAINING PRINCE GEORGE, PRINCE PAUL, AND PRINCESSES HELEN AND IRENE.

King Constantine and family, who left Athens in disgrace in June 1917, returned in triumph on December 19, 1920. Their train arrived at the Laurion Station at 11 a.m. Athens was *en fête* in honour of the restoration, and an enthusiastic crowd thronged the station and the line of the route to the cathedral and the old palace. At the station the Mayor of Athens read an address, and as the King and Queen emerged the crowd cheered and cried "Long live the King! Welcome our *coumbaros* (godfather)!" The upper photograph shows them after they had entered their carriage. King Constantine, in general's uniform with

plumed helmet, is seen saluting, and just to the right is Queen Sophie, waving her handkerchief. In the lower photograph the Crown Prince George is seen, wearing a military cap, just to the left of the small flag in the centre. Beside him, to the left, is Princess Helen. Facing the Crown Prince is Prince Paul (in a bowler hat), and beside him, to the right, is Princess Irene. At night Athens was illuminated. A huge crown blazed on the Parthenon, and free beer was distributed by a brewer, said to be of German extraction, with a view to stimulating patriotic fervour. Such is now "the glory that was Greece."



ROLLS-ROYCE

War Office Statement

"The purchase (of Rolls-Royce Armoured Cars) is necessitated by circumstances in Mesopotamia, where through age and heavy wear and tear our armoured cars are being rapidly worn out. The existing cars there require immediate replacement, and as the ROLLS-ROYCE chassis is of a type which experience has shown can carry the necessary weight of armour and give satisfaction in all circumstances of climate and terrain, it was necessary to make urgent arrangements to supply replacement of chassis.

"In view of the protection in Mesopotamia of our detachments and women and children, it is thought that prospective buyers of ROLLS-ROYCE cars will not object to a very short postponement of delivery in order to promote the safety of those mentioned above."

THE WORLD'S BEST CAR



The following firms, who purchase direct from us, have sole selling rights of our cars in their respective districts.

Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Notts, Lincs, Staffs, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Northants, and Rutlandshire: The Midland Counties Motor Garage Co., Ltd., Granby Street, Leicester. Manchester and District, including East Lancs (as far north as a line drawn on the map due east from Cockerham) and East Cheshire: Joseph Cockshott & Co., Ltd., New Bridge Street, Manchester.

ROLLS-ROYCE, Ltd.
15, Conduit Street,
LONDON, W.1.
TELEGRAMS: ROLHEAD, REG. LONDON.
PHONE: GERRARD 1654 (5 lines).

Liverpool and District, including West Lancs (as far north as Cockerham), West Cheshire and North Wales: W. Watson & Co., 6-14, Renshaw Street, Liverpool. Norfolk and Suffolk: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., 5, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich. Ireland: J. B. Ferguson, Ltd., Chichester Street, Belfast. Scotland: The Clyde Automobile Co., Ltd., 96, Renfrew St., Glasgow.

The following firm is appointed as retailer of Rolls-Royce cars: Messrs. Barker & Co. (Coachbuilders), Ltd., 66-68, South Audley St., London, W.

LADIES' NEWS.

THE sales are on now, and from all I hear and see they are wonderful sales, whereat the careful can make excellent investment. Everyone knows what splendid value is always ensurable by shopping at Shoolbred's famous Tottenham House, Tottenham Court Road. When a sale is in progress, as one will be for three days, the 10th, 11th, and 12th insts., and reductions—real substantial reductions—are made in every department, shopping at Shoolbred's becomes most wisely providing for the year, or at least six months of it, ahead. In dress and all accessories thereto, really good, up-to-date, well-made and smart things share the general reductions, which go through the general drapery, fancy goods, furniture, and kindred departments, and prevail even in groceries. Shoolbred's sale will be regarded as a great boon by all who know the ropes and keep careful eyes for the best at low prices.

Many a wise woman has looked forward to the sale at Marshall and Snelgrove's famous house. It is now in progress and will extend to the 22nd, offering wonderful reductions, the more remarkable that they are made on such thoroughly reliable things as are stocked by this fine establishment. Young ladies' restaurant and dance frocks in good crêpe-de-Chine in navy-blue and many colours, the skirt in three deep frills, the bodice simple and having a ribbon belt, are obtainable for £5 18s. 6d. There are bargains in winter coats with large collars of selected seal coney fur. They are of good velours-finished tweed in navy-blue, black, and colours; the price is 6½ guineas. Knitted woollen jumpers in open lace stitch in various shades are sold for 21s. They were 63s. and 73s. 6d. Knitted sports coats in many shades which were 42s. are selling at 29s. 6d. In fur sets there are many bargains; some in selected blue dyed kit fox, very handsome and rich, are, for muff and stole, £10 10s. There is a variety to choose from about this price. The stock of blouses is most varied and attractive: for 39s. 6d. there is choice in soft satin foulard, and in soft silk Trianon; for 29s. 6d. there are crêpe-de-Chine and fancy crêpe blouses, well made, and the designs new and very pretty. Early spring suits at 6½ guineas are quite a feature of the sales. There are a variety of them in excellent suitings. For children there are beautiful clothes at quite bargain prices. Marshall and Snelgrove's will be very full during the next fortnight.

Harrods begin their one week's winter sale on Monday next, January 10. This is an announcement

which will interest everyone, for it affords an opportunity of obtaining the very best quality goods at the lowest possible prices. Men, women and children always find what they want at this house, whose name is as well and favourably known at the ends of the earth as here, and in sale week, bargain-hunters of every age and both sexes will find marvellous value for their money. Men are usually considered to be poorly catered for in sale-time, but Harrods is a striking contradiction of this theory, for the "good things" at low price which they offer to the strong sex during their wonderful week are not only confined to male wearing apparel of the best cut and quality, but include wines, cigars and cigarettes at exceptionally advantageous prices. Dress usually occupies the foremost place in Milady's mind when she goes her round of the sales, but marvellous as is the chance of replenishing her wardrobe at Harrods' sale, this is not the sole attraction of the event. Every housewife bemoans the terrible cost of such necessary household items as soaps, brushes for house-cleaning, glass and china to replace breakages, dish papers, stationery, and all the requirements of a house, so the fact that Harrods' sale offers a unique opportunity of securing all these necessities at low prices is one which no woman can afford to ignore. It is an accepted canon of good housekeeping that the linen cupboard should be replenished every year in order to keep it in perfect order, and the household linens which the Brompton Road store are offering in sale-time have no equal in the kingdom. Sales, however, do spell dress, and dress alone, to many of us, and those in search of well-cut suits, wraps, hats, jumpers, lingerie, shoes, stockings, gloves, or any other article of feminine adornment, either for present wear or in anticipation of the spring, will find their journey's end at Harrods. The coats and skirts offered in sale-time include a special collection of spring coats and skirts, made in accordance with the modish forecasts for next season, at astonishingly low prices, while the winter wraps and coats, the weather coats and skirts for country wear, are among the many good things offered. As for evening and afternoon dresses, one may trust Harrods to provide distinction and *chic* in their every model—and they have a large selection in their sale attractions.

It is a great chance for those who are going to invest their Christmas and New Year's gifts in furs that Debenham and Freebody are selling their superb stock of finest skins made up, almost without exception, by their own furriers in their own workrooms, and in all the latest styles, at *half price*. Most of us know what beautiful coats, wraps, capes, stoles, and muffs we have seen at this establishment—the fineness

of the skins and the style of the things. It is, therefore, almost too good to be true that they are being and will be sold at half price up to the 15th inst., when the sale closes. It is true—so true that I hear provincial houses are sending friends to buy for re-sale. Nor is this all. Debenham's have very large stocks of silks suitable for all seasons, and including novelties and silks only just delivered from the manufacturers'; this too is being sold at half the marked prices. Here is an opportunity for wise outlay. Several thousand golf coats and jumpers are being sold at less than half price in a department specially devoted to the purpose on the second floor. The prices are from 10s. to 21s., and from 29s. 6d. to 42s. Bargain prices at any rate, but for Debenham's coats and jumpers something even beyond bargains. There are all sorts of good, sound investments for school-girls going back, and for children; and a good, reliable fur coat is sold for 19½ guineas; while the entire stock of beautiful lingerie at this famous house in Wigmore Street is being sold very cheaply.

Sales this year are being looked upon from a strictly business point of view. Those who know say that prices must rise again unless wages and raw materials decline in value, which is very unlikely. Reductions, therefore, such as are being made in Hollins' well-known fabrics at every high-class drapery store, will make a sure appeal to the cleverly careful. Viyella flannel, usually sold at 6s. 11d. a yard, will be sold, so long as the stocks last, for 4s. 11d.; Aza flannel, usually 5s. 6d., will be 4s. 6d.; and Clydella flannel, usually 4s. 6d., will be 3s. 6d. For materials so reliable, so well known, and so sightly, this is wonderful. Should any difficulty be met with, a card to the manufacturer's, William Hollins and Co., 24-26, Newgate Street, E.C.1, will secure its being smoothed out.

There is one thing Irish that we all love, and that is linen; none other can compare with it. During this month a particularly advantageous opportunity for investing in it is being afforded at Robinson and Cleaver's great house in Regent Street, where substantial reductions in price are made on everything. A special opportunity is oddments in the firm's famous hand-woven damask table-cloths, in sizes 2 by 2 yards up to 2½ by 4½ yards, at one-third under to-day's prices. Every house-mother knows that these are the best table-cloths made, and lovely to look at. Curtains are going at real bargain prices; those of the value of to-day—5 guineas, 60 in. wide and 4 yards long—being sold for 79s. 6d. There are masses of dainty, well-made, tailored, and other blouses at this sale at half the usual price, in some

(Continued overleaf.)

Every
Burberry
Garment
bears a
Burberry
Label



Weatherproof Safeguards BURBERRY Winter Topcoats

ensure comfort when
out of doors

THE unrivalled efficiency with which Burberry Topcoats withstand bad weather is a never-failing source of comfort to all who decline to be kept at home by disagreeable conditions.

Security in Burberry Topcoats is allied with distinction of design and airy light weight, enabling a woman to be effectively protected without resort to clumsy and heavy safeguards—as unbecoming as they are uncomfortable.

Burberry Model A 1518

Topcoat in grey Solax. Zouave effect at back. Deep folds on collar and round cuffs.

Burberrys' Fur and Winter Catalogues sent on request.

**BURBERRYS' HALF-PRICE SALE
DURING JANUARY.**

Men's, Women's and Children's Weatherproofs, Overcoats and Suits. Half Usual Prices.

Write for Half-price Sale Catalogue.

BURBERRYS HAYMARKET LONDON S.W. 1
8 & 10 Bd. Malesherbes Paris; & Agents.
Burberrys Limited.

On Winter Nights

before you go to bed,
ensure the grateful glow
of sleep-promoting
warmth that follows
a cup of

Van Houten's

—the cocoa with a
hundred years' reputation
for superlative quality
and flavour.

Best & Goes Farthest.

"HIS POINT OF VIEW."

A WORD OF RESPECTFUL ADVICE TO PARENTS.

It may seem but a little thing to you, but to him it means the difference between happiness and misery—that "spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar."

Why give him clothes that proclaim aloud their woman-factory-made origin, when for a few shillings more you can get man-made, well-cut suits, tailored like his father's?

Bring him (and his sister, too) to our January

SALE,

we equip them with every single item of kit.

Samuel Brothers

UNIVERSAL OUTFITTERS LTD

OXFORD

CIRCUS, W.1

(Almost adjoining
Tube Station)

THE TRADITIONAL PUBLIC
SCHOOL OUTFITTERS.

LONDON,

LUDGATE

HILL, E.C.4

(Near St. Paul's)

And at 26, Guildhall St., Folkestone.



THE HOUSE VERDICT.

Verdict: "That Smith Minor has got to change his tailor."

Recommended: "That he get his kit from Samuel Brothers, of Oxford Circus and Ludgate Hill, who have a name for good, sound, well-tailored clothes."

Solve the Problem Lighting of Economy



Use Cosmos Lamps, they are lasting, brilliant, and economical. They will give you exceptional service. Supplied by all first-class Electricians, Iron-mongers and Stores.

Every Electric Light User Should Read Our Booklet
"CUTTING DOWN the ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL"

It is free to all users of electric light, gives hints that lead to efficient lighting, tells you how electrical energy is charged for, the lamp to use and what it costs to use it, etc. Supplied free by all Cosmos Lamp dealers.

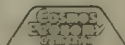
Cosmos Lamps

A BRILLIANT BRITISH PRODUCT

Licensed and made under British Patents Nos. 16530 of 1907;
23199 of 1909; 8031 of 1910; 17722 of 1911; and 10918 of 1913.

Advertisement of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.

D 7542



You don't know how really delicious
Chocolates can be till you have tasted

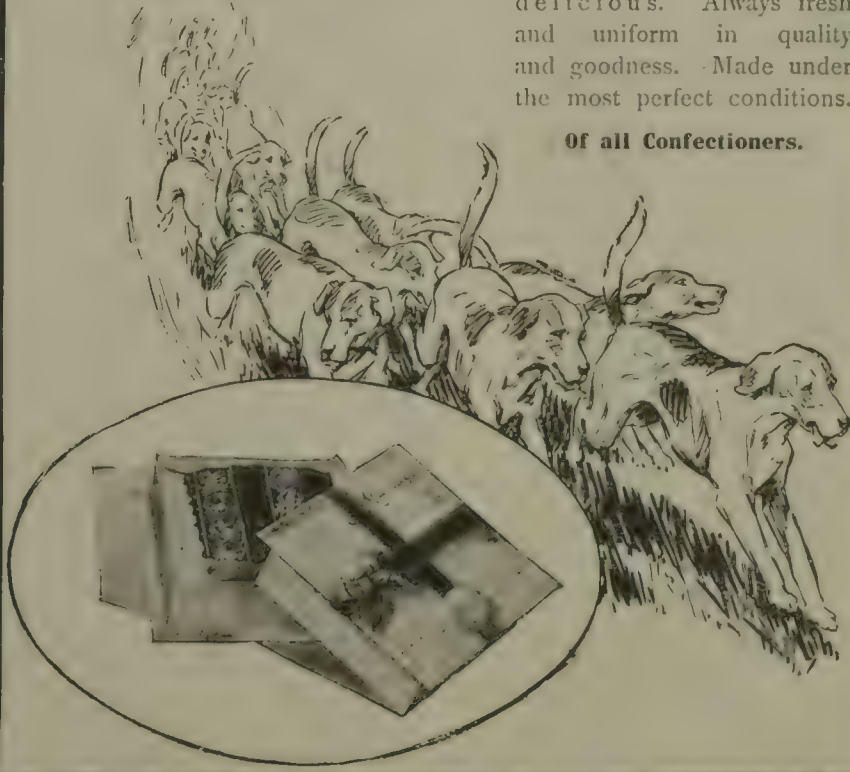
Murray's



ROYAL HUNT CHOCOLATES

They are irresistibly delicious. Always fresh and uniform in quality and goodness. Made under the most perfect conditions.

Of all Confectioners.



(Continued) instances less. This is a genuinely splendid value sale which should not be missed.

Up to the 15th inst., the bargains at Waring and Gillows' great reorganisation-of-departments sale will delight all who are in search of really wonderful bargains. Ten thousand yards of 31-in. wide cretonne in Chinese floral and in Old English patterns will be sold for 1s. 3d. a yard, the original price being 3s. 6d. Waring pile carpets, thoughtfully selected as to materials used and manufacture, are so reduced that one can buy one 18 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in. for £46 10s., which sold readily for £53 2s. Smaller carpets are also reduced, so that one which was £13 5s. is now £11 12s. 6d. Bedsteads are reduced, as will be understood when eight 3-ft. mahogany ones, of heavy construction, are being sold for £8 15s., the usual price being £13 10s. Fifty bedroom suites of Waring's well-known "Overton" design, direct from the firm's own factories, comprising a 5-ft. wardrobe, one-third of it shelves, the rest hanging; a 3 ft. 9 in. dressing-table, with loose mirror; 3 ft. combined boot-cupboard and wash-stand, and two cane-seated chairs, will be sold for £45—the usual price is £55 10s. There are many other bargains in furniture, such as best quality drawing-room easy chairs, with loose down cushions in seat, and back upholstered entirely in hair and covered in a black-ground cretonne—selling for 13 guineas, the usual price being £18 18s. In damask and brocades there are decided bargains, such as 50-in. mercerised cotton damask in small Italian design, in rose, green or blue, for 2s. 11d. a yard: this sells usually at 5s. 11d. a yard. There are thousands of other bargains.

A. E. L.

The Children's Party to be held at Devonshire House on Jan. 12 promises to be one of the most joyous of young people's gatherings. H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, has promised to receive the guests, and is very interested in the affair, which is in aid of the Deptford Fund and Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital. Lady Dorothea Moore, whose father, Lord Denbigh, is Chairman of the Hospital, has been working very hard over the organisation. Tickets, which cost 12s. 6d. each, can be obtained from the theatre ticket agencies.

THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

BY FRED J. MELVILLE

TWO stamps were issued in Japan on Sept. 25 to commemorate the taking of the first census for the whole of Japan. I understand that this is being taken on a very thorough plan to embrace all Japanese citizens, even the Japanese colony in London. It has led to some extraordinary discoveries, and in Japan proper the census has discovered an entire native

Japanese as the five-clawed dragon is to the Chinese. Each is the exclusive prerogative of the Emperor, and it is suggestive of the dire penalties inflicted on anyone who improperly uses the Imperial emblem that in the native forgeries of the stamps of Japan the chrysanthemum never has sixteen petals—it has either more or less. Similarly, native forgers of Chinese stamps dared not give the dragons five claws! The two census stamps, 1½ sen mauve and 3 sen carmine, are intended only for domestic postage; they can be used on all correspondence within the limits of the Japanese Empire, but not for mail going to other countries.

Two other commemorative stamps are expected shortly from Japan to celebrate the Consecration of the Meijiingu, the temple built in memory of the Emperor Meiji. This will also consist of two values, 1½ and 3 sen; and as the stamps were to be ready for the celebration on Nov. 1, they will be arriving by an early mail.

Brazil has created a novel precedent by placing the portrait of H.M. the King of the Belgians on one of the newest stamps of the United States of Brazil. It is curious that any monarch's portrait should appear on the stamps of a Republic. The stamp was issued to celebrate the visit of the Belgian Sovereign to Brazil; and the portrait in the right-hand panel of the stamp is that of Dr. Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, who was elected President of Brazil in April 1919.

It has lately been remarked as a curiosity that the Union Jack figures on the recently issued "Victory" stamps of the United States. Mr. J. Landfear Lucas in the *Daily Mail* points this out as a remarkable fact.

The flag is included with the flags of the Allies on the stamp issued to celebrate the victory over the Central Empires. Actually the Union Jack, in its earlier form, appeared alone on a United States stamp issued in 1907 to commemorate the tercentenary of the founding of Jamestown (1607), the first English settlement in what is now the United States.

I also illustrate this week one of the newest stamps from Uruguay, showing a view of the port of Montevideo, the capital, whose name, being interpreted, is "I see a mountain." The last of the stamps illustrated shows the design of the new series of postage due stamps for the territories controlled by the Mozambique Company.



1 and 2. Commemorating the first census for the whole of Japan: two new Japanese stamps, bearing the sacred chrysanthemum, for home postage only. 3. A Republican stamp with a King's portrait: a Brazilian issue in honour of King Albert's visit. 4. The Union Jack (left) on a United States stamp: the American "Victory" issue. 5. With a view of Montevideo: a new Uruguayan stamp. 6. The Mozambique Company's new issue: a postage-due stamp.—[Stamps supplied by Mr. Fred J. Melville, 110, Strand, W.C.2.]

community whose existence was wholly unknown to the authorities. This community had lived and apparently thrived in an out-of-the-way part of the country and had no association with anyone outside. Naturally, the people were in a very primitive state of existence.

The census stamps are interesting productions. They depict a Japanese sitting Western fashion, with one leg crossed over the other, by the side of a small table. He has a pen in one hand and a scroll in the other. In the upper part of the design, in white on a coloured ground, is the Imperial crest—a chrysanthemum blossom with sixteen petals. The sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum is as sacred an emblem to the

Physicians find Osmos the best Remedy for CONSTIPATION

The medical adviser of a well-known Member of Parliament writes:—"My patient was suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, accompanied with Acute Constipation. I tried a number of remedies, but all failed. I then administered a dose of Osmos warmed, which produced the desired result within half an hour."

Another prominent physician reports that Osmos "has worked wonders with a patient suffering from Chronic Constipation."

Osmos gently assists nature and encourages the sluggish bowels to recover their healthy activity.

Osmos
The Great British
Aperient Water

Sold at all Chemists, Boots Cash Chemists, Taylor's Drug Stores, Timothy White Ltd., 26 per bottle, or post free from Osmos, Crown Wharf, Hayes, Middlesex.

Booklet B gives full particulars of this British Medicinal Water. Send a Postcard.

We want every "Swan" Pen to please!

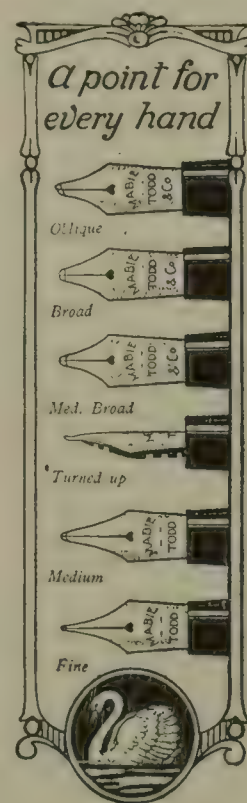
Thousands of "SWAN" Pens have formed acceptable Christmas presents. Obviously the nibs could not all be chosen to exactly suit the recipient, and if the nib is too broad, too stiff or even not "just right" the pen cannot wholly please as it ought to do.

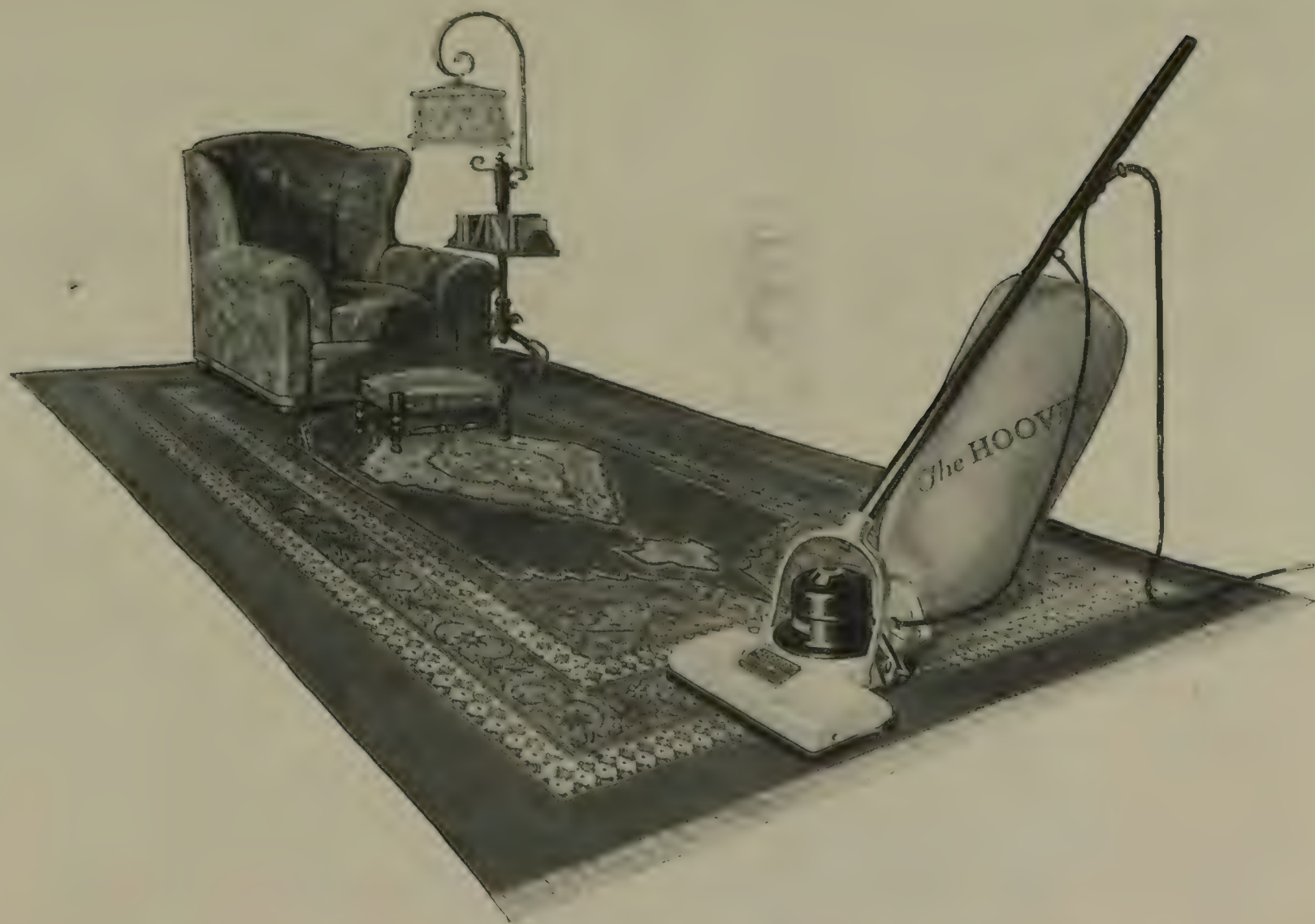
We willingly exchange unsuitable pens at any of our branches.

If unable to call, please post the pen, enclosing a sample steel nib worn to its most comfortable state, and 3d. stamps for return postage (6d. if for abroad). There is no other charge if the pen is in perfect order.

"SWAN" PENS ARE SOLD BY
STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS,
Catalogue post free on request.

MABIE TODD & CO., LTD., SWAN HOUSE,
133-135, Oxford St., London, W.1. London Branches:
79 & 80, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1; 97, CHANCERY, E.C.2;
65A, REGENT STREET, W.1; and at 3, EXCHANGE
STREET, MANCHESTER; PARIS, BRUSSELS, ZURICH,
SYDNEY, CAPE TOWN, TORONTO.





Beautiful oriental rugs and self-toned carpets retain their colours and last for years longer when cleaned regularly with The Hoover Electric Suction Sweeper. For this efficient cleaner beats out all dirt embedded in the nap of carpets; it sweeps up all clinging surface fluff and litter; it suctions away all accumulated feathery dust. Only The Hoover, indoors and dustlessly, performs these essentials of thorough carpet cleaning, while Hoover accessories provide for cleaning curtains, upholstery, and out-of-the-way places.

The HOOVER

It Beats—as it Sweeps—as it Cleans

The Hoover costs about one penny per hour to operate, attaches to wall-plug or lamp-socket, and is stocked in every standard voltage from 32 to 250. Payments out of income arranged if desired. Furniture dealers, ironmongers, and electricians everywhere sell The Hoover. Write to-day for illustrated booklet describing the wonderfully easy Hoover way of keeping homes clean. The Hoover Suction Sweeper Co., Ltd., 288-292 Regent Street, London, W.1.



The HOOVER lifts the carpet from the floor like this—gently beats out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Why the Motorist Pays.

Now that the motorist is subject to the new rate of taxation of his car, he has been told

why he has to pay and to whom his thanks are due for the inequitable burden he is compelled to carry. Sir Henry Maybury, the chief of the Roads Department of the Ministry of Transport, has completely enlightened us. Speaking at a meeting of the Institute of Transport—an organisation devoted to the interests of the heavy class of motor vehicles he said: "Last year we found ourselves very short of funds indeed, and, knowing how much the members of this Institute and owners of commercial transport generally must of necessity depend upon the roads, I was driven to advise my Minister to see some way of helping to keep the permanent way in such a condition as you, gentlemen, could proceed to earn your dividends. . . . It is an important matter for you, gentlemen, engaged as you are on the commercial side of the motor industry, to have the roadway—which, after all, is your permanent way—kept in a reasonable state of repair, so that you may run your vehicles with the least possible damage to them."

So what it all amounts to is that the private car owner is to pay his £1 per horse-power, in order that the motor-omnibus and big transport companies, whose vehicles do the most appalling damage to the road-surface, may have the major part of the damage made good at the expense of a type of transport which causes the minimum of harm to the highway. If any further argument were needed to emphasise that the only equitable form of tax is one on fuel, and therefore on road user, it is surely this disclosure of the real influences which were at work on the new motor-tax proposals. It is useful to know this, too, because of the powerful argument it supplies for a reversion to the fuel tax when next the subject is discussed in Parliament.

The Price of Fuel. The price of petrol was reduced last Saturday by 7d. per gallon,

representing the 6d. per gallon tax, which came off in view of the new method of taxation, and a further penny by way of administrative charges in connection with the duty. The price of No. 1 spirit is now,



EXHIBITED AT THE RECENT MOTOR SHOW IN BRUSSELS: A DAIMLER LIMOUSINE WITH MAYTHORN COACHWORK.

therefore, 3s. 5½d. per gallon, for which the motorist will no doubt feel correspondingly thankful.

In connection with this fall in the price of imported motor spirit, I have received a long complaint

from the National Benzole Company which appears to me to merit attention. They point out that since the war a large amount of capital has been invested in installing plants for benzole production. The costs of producing this spirit have gone up enormously—so much, in fact, that it is impossible to make anything like the reduction which has been made in the case of petrol if the quality is to be kept to its present undoubtedly high standard. Benzole has therefore been reduced by 3d. per gallon only. The Company points out that benzole has hitherto been protected by the import duty on petrol, which was assisting to build up an industry of national importance. The withdrawal of the duty must necessarily deal a very severe blow to benzole production.

The question involved is a very difficult one. The principle has been adopted that those who use the roads should pay most towards their upkeep. Unquestionably, the fairest method of ensuring this is by a tax on fuel in the case of the motor-car, and on the vehicle itself in the case of horse-drawn transport. It would be inequitable that any power-producing fuel should escape duty, since that would mean that a favoured few who could obtain home-produced fuel would have the use of the roads for nothing. I cannot see, therefore, how any such fuel could be logically exempted. It would be different if vehicle taxation went into the general fund; but so long as it is specifically levied for highway purposes, the argument must hold good. It seems that the logical way out for the benzole people is so to increase the production of their spirit that it can compete on level terms with the imported fuel.

A Useful Book. Messrs. Harvey Frost, Ltd., for a

copy of the fifth edition of their book on "Vulcanising and the Care of Tyres." It is a little work of great interest, and even the motorist who does not possess a vulcaniser of his own, and who sends his tyres away for repair, will probably save money if he regards the many useful hints and tips it contains on the care and use of tyres. W. W.



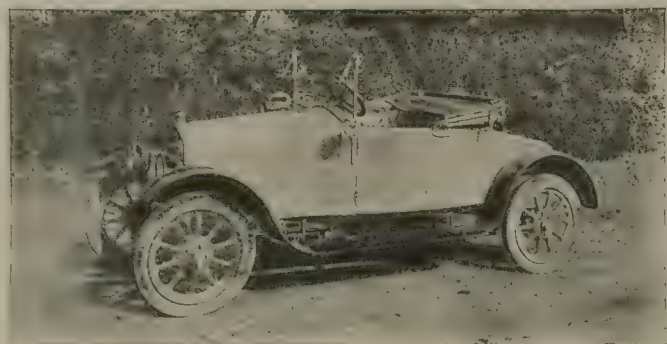
A WELL-KNOWN SINGER WITH A WELL-KNOWN CAR: MISS CARRIE TUBB AND HER 40-50-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER, ONE OF THE LATEST MODELS.



"WOLSELEY"

"The Cars that combine Power with Economy."

The striking success of the three "Wolseley" models is sure proof of the way they meet the requirements of the modern motorist. Their remarkable flexibility in traffic, their astonishing hill-climbing power, and their great economy in running cost place them in a class by themselves. "Wolseleys" are undoubtedly the cars of the year.



CURRENT PRICES:

THE "WOLSELEY" TEN

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Two-seater | £545 |
| Torpedo | £595 |
| Two-seater Coupé | £720 |

THE "WOLSELEY" FIFTEEN

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Four-seater Touring Car | £895 |
| Four-seater Saloon | £1135 |
| Single Landulette | £1175 |
| Four-seater Coupé | £1235 |

THE "WOLSELEY" TWENTY

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Five-seater Touring Car | £1325 |
| Landulette | £1600 |
| Limousine | £1650 |
| Four-seater Coupé | £1650 |

Write us for Catalogue No. 20, post free.

WOLSELEY MOTORS LTD., Adderley Park, Birmingham.

(Proprietors, VICKERS LIMITED)

LONDON DEPOT: Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1

INDIAN DEPOT: Sandhurst Bridge Road, Bombay





Crossley

CARS FOR 1921

□ □ □

IN addition to the famous 25/30 h.p. R.F.C. Model a new 19.6 h.p. Crossley will be manufactured during 1921.

25/30 h.p. R.F.C. Model

This model enjoys a splendid reputation for efficiency and reliability. It has given the greatest satisfaction to users in every part of the world, and the ever increasing number on the road is a striking testimony to its popularity. Pre-eminently a quality car it is a fine example of real value for money.

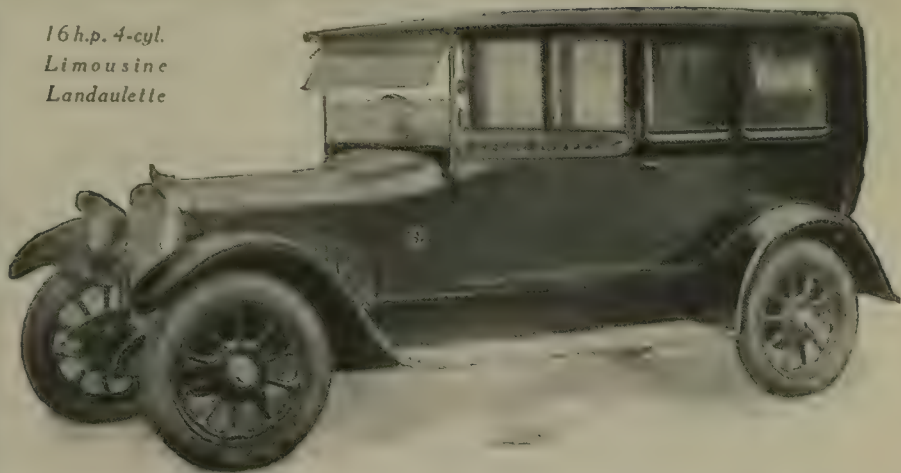
19.6 h.p. Model

Introduced for the first time at the Olympia Show, 1920, this new Crossley model has received an exceptionally fine reception. Eminently suited for the owner-driver, designed to meet the needs of those requiring a lighter car, it is presented with every confidence that its performance will add still further to the fine reputation already gained by Crossley cars.

AN illustrated brochure outlining the Crossley Programme for 1921 will be forwarded with pleasure to those interested, on mention of this paper.

CROSSLEY MOTORS LTD.
Builders of Quality Cars
MANCHESTER

16 h.p. 4-cyl.
Limousine
Landaulette



Virtues of Sunbeam Cars

2. Low Fuel Consumption.

Whether run on petrol or benzole, or better still on a combination of the two fuels, the Sunbeam may be relied upon for a uniformly low consumption.

Send for illustrated booklet: "10,000 Miles in a Sunbeam Car"—free on request.

TWO PRESS OPINIONS.

"...The coachwork is describable in one word—admirable."

"The Auto" 11/11/20

"...Both chassis are to the forefront in the world's designs, and are representative of the highest achievements of British motor-car engineering...."

"Queen" 13/11/20.

SUNBEAM-COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., WOLVERHAMPTON
MANCHESTER SHOWROOMS 106, DEANSGATE

Southern Service and Repair Depot—
EDGWARE ROAD, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W. 2.
Telephone—Willesden 3070. Telegrams—"Sunoserv, Crickle, London."

THE SUPREME SUNBEAM



**For all weather
at all seasons.**

Made in various qualities and shades for civilian wear—for golfing, walking, shooting, motoring, riding, cycling, etc., etc.

Made to fasten at knee or ankle.



(F.I.P. — Fox's Improved

Puttees) "Non-Fray Spiral"

Regulation Heavy Weight, 9/- per pair.

Extra Fine Light Weight, 11/- per pair.

Extra Fine Light Shade, 12/- per pair.

Patentees & Sole Manufacturers:

FOX BROS. & Co., Ltd. (Dept. B.) Wellington, Somerset.

Agents for U.S.—The Manley & Johnson Corporation, 260, West Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

CAUTION.

See that the name 'FOX' is on the metal discs (right and left), attached to every genuine pair of FOX'S New Non-Fray Spiral Puttees.



238

Lotus

WHEN boot prices soared Lotus and Delta lagged behind. There was no profiteering.

Nor, as leather values fall, will there be any profiteering or any drop in quality. Selling prices, based on cost of production, will continue to be stamped on the soles.

Lotus Prices

147 Black glaze kid...63/-
344 Brown willow calf...65/-
444A Black box calf...66/-



Lotus Ltd., Stafford. Makers of Lotus and Delta Shoes. Agents everywhere

OUR FRIENDS IN FRANCE.

A LETTER FROM AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN PARIS.

Paris.

A DIPLOMATIC incident which occurred at an official banquet given recently by M. Raoul Péret in his capacity as President of the Chamber has since been the topic of conversation at every Paris



AN AEROPLANE WITH BERTHS AND BATH-ROOM: SLEEPING ON AN AIR-LINER.

The new Lawson air-liner for the carrying of passengers and goods between New York and Chicago, lays claim to being the most comfortable plane in the world. It is fitted with sleeping berths, a shower, and a bath. Thirty-four passengers can be accommodated in her at one time.—[Photograph by Topical.]

dinner-table, and has led to many heated discussions as to whether or not the representative of a late enemy nation should be received in Society. The incident which gave rise to all this talk was simply the refusal of the United States Ambassador to have the German Ambassador presented to him at the official banquet where they were both guests of the President of the Chamber. A great deal depends on

whether an official gathering of the kind can also be termed a social function or not. If the latter is a proper description of the dinner, then duty to the host plays an undeniable part, and each guest is expected to be sociable with his fellow-guests, whoever they may be. On the other hand, if the dinner was entirely official, as it seems to have been, the United States Ambassador was entirely within his rights in refusing to speak to the representative of a country with which, technically, the people he represents are still at war.

Generally speaking, the view is held that, being an official affair, it would have been impossible not to invite the German representative now that peace has been signed between France and Germany—and, moreover, seeing that France now has her Ambassador in Berlin; but it will be a long time before public feeling in France will permit the representative of their late enemy to take his place in the drawing-rooms of Parisian society; much will have to be forgotten and forgiven before such a state of affairs can come about, and there are many whose memories will never allow them to sit down at the same table with a German again. This is a point of view which in England would appear extreme, even to those who, perhaps, have suffered most through this war, and whose sufferings have made them generous towards their late foe. But here in France it is not so easy to forget and forgive, with the eternal picture of the awful devastation of her fairest provinces as a perpetual reminder of all that she has endured. It is this open sore ever before their eyes which makes Frenchmen so insistent on the complete disarmament of Germany, down to her last machine-gun, combined with a strong conviction that unless this is enforced Germany will bide her time and come again to complete the destruction of this fair land.

The late Minister of War, M. Lefèvre, held this view so strongly that he felt himself obliged to resign his seat in the Cabinet when the Chamber voted for the shorter period of military training for Army recruits, to which he at first reluctantly agreed. At the end of a spirited debate on the subject, M. Leygues' Government received a very substantial vote of confidence from his supporters, and for the time being M. Lefèvre and his sympathisers were defeated; but those who know him best say that we may expect to hear more of him later.

The figures quoted during the debate, in connection with the disarmament of Germany, were certainly most impressive, and led to a renewed expression of confidence in the Allied Commission whose duty it is to superintend the carrying out by Germany of the terms of the Peace Treaty. Their

is an unenviable task, for, however vigilant they may be, there will always be the problem of hidden aerodromes and carefully "camouflaged" stores of war material to deal with, not to speak of the critics who could do the job so much better in their own estimation.

I hear that a great advance has been made towards the establishment of a permanent French *Institut* in London, and with the gift of several houses in Cromwell Place for the accommodation of the students and visiting lecturers, added to a substantial grant from the French Government, the scheme should be in full working order by the New Year. M. Berthelot has taken immense trouble to secure a good send-off for the *Institut* from this side, and has personally asked M. Viviani to inaugurate the series of lectures early in the year. The present scheme is really only



SHOWING THE SHOWER ON THE LAWSON AIR-LINER: IN THE "BATHROOM."—[Photograph by Topical.]

an enlargement of a school that has already existed in London for a number of years; but it was felt that something on a much larger scale was needed to meet the ever-increasing demand for really good French lecturers on all subjects.

"The Magic of Islam."

ALGERIA & MOROCCO

One month's MOTOR EXCURSION in North Africa.

MARSEILLES, Algiers, Oran, Tlemcen, Fez, Meknès, Rabat, Marrakech, Casablanca, BORDEAUX or Vice-Versa.

Inclusive Fares: Steamers, Motor-Cars, Company's Own Hotels.

Full Particulars from ANY TOURIST AGENCY or Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 59, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

S FOR EUROPEAN BUSINESS JOURNEYS AND HOLIDAY TOURS E

Travel by the

SHORT SEA ROUTES

to the

CONTINENT

| DOVER | FOLKESTONE | DOVER | FOLKESTONE |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| CALAIS | BOULOGNE | OSTEND | FLUSHING |
| 1 hour 20 minutes | 1 hour 40 minutes | 4 hours | 6 hours |

Duration of Sea Passage:

For particulars of Train and Boat Services apply to the

CONTINENTAL ENQUIRY OFFICE, VICTORIA STATION (S. E. & C. R.), S.W.1.

C P. C. TEMPEST, General Manager. R

MENTONE GD. HOTEL NATIONAL. Extremely Comfortable and Spacious. Fine Garden. Best CAPITAINE SCHIRER.

Position. Full South. High. Good English Clientèle. Renowned Cuisine.

8 h.p. ROVER

"A CHEAP little car evolved by a first-rate firm known all over the world for the reliability of the cars it produces... the car covered about 1,000 miles, and by its good paces, economy in operation, comfortable suspension, and hill-climbing powers, became very securely enthroned in its owner's affections." "The Autocar," Dec. 4th. 1920

MODELS & PRICES

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8 h.p. Two-Seater - £300 | 12 h.p. Four-Seater - £775 |
| 12 h.p. Two-Seater - £735 | 12 h.p. Coupé - - - £875 |

For Complete Specification write

THE ROVER COMPANY, LTD., COVENTRY
AND AT
59a, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C. 1
LORD EDWARD STREET, DUBLIN

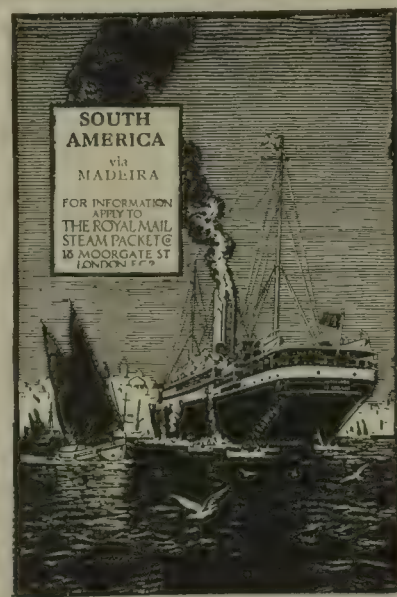
ANCHOR LINE

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICES

Glasgow, New York—Boston
Glasgow, Liverpool and Gibraltar, Egypt, Bombay,
Italian Ports and New York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow Liverpool London
Manchester Dundee Londonderry



OVERCOATS, SUITS TURNED LADIES' COSTUMES

"Just like New." Don't delay—send along at once to **WALTER CURRALL & CO.**, 6, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London. Beware of Imitations. Established 1903.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.

RED WHITE & BLUE

For Breakfast & after Dinner.

In making, use **LESS QUANTITY**, it being much stronger than **ORDINARY COFFEE**.

Cuticura

Talcum

Is so soothing and cooling for baby's tender skin after a bath with Cuticura Soap.

Soap 1s. Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Gives instant relief from Coughs, Asthma, etc. The Standard Remedy for over 50 years.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

AT ALL CHEMISTS

4/3 A TIN

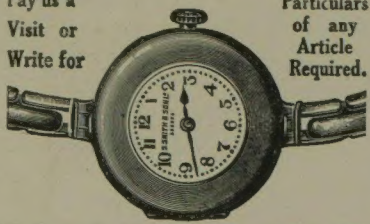
WATCHMAKERS ESTD. 1851

"SMITHS"

are the Holders of one of the Largest and Finest Stocks of Pocket and Wrist Watches and Jewellery of all descriptions.

Pay us a
Visit or
Write for

Particulars
of any
Article
Required.

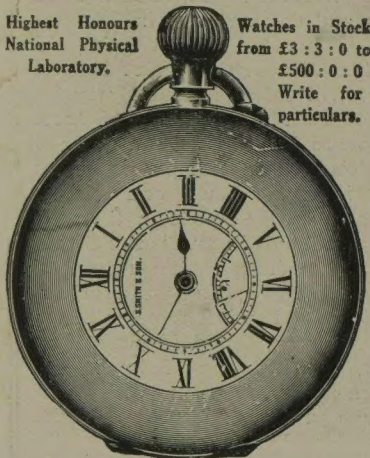


Very Fine Quality, Fully Jewelled Lever Movement, Fully Compensated, Tined in Positions, Heavy cases with best Expanding Band, 18-ct. or 9-ct. Gold throughout from £10 10 0
With Silk Band instead of Gold Bracelet 7 15 0
18-ct. Gold throughout from £17 17 0
With Silk Band instead of Gold Bracelet 15 15 0

We still have a limited supply of our celebrated Allies Gent's Wristlet Watches with Unbreakable Glass at £3-3-0 £4-4-0 £5-5-0.

Highest Honours
National Physical
Laboratory.

Watches in Stock
from £3 : 3 : 0 to
£500 : 0 : 0
Write for
particulars.



| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 18-ct. Gent's Demi-Hunter Watch | £31 10 0 |
| 9-ct. " " " " | 17 17 0 |
| 18-ct. " Open Face " " | 25 0 0 |
| 9-ct. " " " " | 15 15 0 |
| Silver " Demi-Hunter " " | 6 15 0 |
| " " Open Face " " | 5 5 0 |

S. SMITH & SON LTD.
HOLDERS OF 6 ROYAL WARRANTS.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.
6, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, W.C.

GENERAL SIR G. GREAVES, G.C.B., &c.
After Twenty Years experience of
"PINELYPTUS" PASTILLES writes:
'I cannot absolutely be without them.'
FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, COUGH.

**PROCTOR'S
PINELYPTUS
PASTILLES.**

(Broncho-Laryngeal)
FOR VOICE, THROAT, CHEST.
Act like a charm.

A boon to Speakers, Singers, Teachers, Travellers.
Recommended by
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT, MISS ELLEN TERRY,
SIR HENRY IRVING, MISS JULIA NEILSON,
CARDINAL VAUGHAN, SIR CHARLES SANTLEY,
AND THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Sold by
Chemists & Stores
1/3
per box.



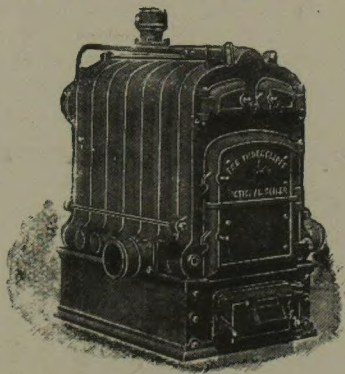
Free from
Narcotics.
Harmless to the
Stomach.
Safeguard against
cold.

"PINELYPTUS" is Registered at Home and Abroad.
PROCTOR'S PINELYPTUS DEPOT, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Agencies in U.S.A., Norway, France, Japan, Egypt, etc.

**NEWTON, CHAMBERS
& CO., LTD.**
Thorncliffe Ironworks, Near Sheffield.
Established 1793.

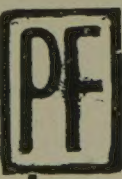

Telegrams { "NEWTON, SHEFFIELD." Telephone 2200,
Two Lines.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS
OF HEATING APPARATUS.



BRANCH OFFICES.

LONDON:—Brook House, 10-12, Walbrook, E.C.
MANCHESTER:—Grosvenor Buildings, Deansgate.
LIVERPOOL:—50a, Lord Street, W.
SHEFFIELD:—Moorhead.

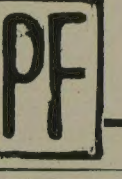
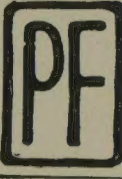
**FOR
GOODNESS
SAKE
EAT**

PAT-A-CAKE

REGD.

—and other **BISCUITS** made by

PEEK FREAN.

Watches for Ladies & Gentlemen



No. D 762.

Solid 18-ct. Gold Gent's Wrist Watch, Fine Quality.
Fully Jewelled Lever Movement, £28 10s.
A good selection at all prices from £5 to £200.

J.C. VICKERY.
177 to 183
REGENCY ST.
LONDON
W.

*Their Majesties Jewellers
Silversmiths & Drawing Case
Manufacturers*

INSPECTION INVITED
OR CATALOGUE POST
FREE.

Vickery is
now showing
a new
Selection
of very
beautiful
Watches for
Wrist or
Pocket.

JANUARY
SALE
of Irish
LINENS

Write to-day for BARGAIN SALE
LIST 40d. Sent post free. Delivery
of all parcels guaranteed to cus-
tomer's address.

Robinson & Cleaver

Linen Manufacturers,
BELFAST.



Myers' Silver Series

"The Pen
that Glide"
SMOOTHEST AND BEST



In 18 STYLES to
suit every hand
Send for Sample Set
9d from all Stationers
or 11d Post free
from Sole Makers

M. MYERS & SON, LTD.
80 Charlotte Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

Dennison's



MENDING TAPE.
Makes torn music as good as new.
Transparent, gummed, invaluable for
preserving and protecting documents.
Write to Dennison Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Dept. 7, Kingsway, London.

56 What Next ?

Hindes

HAIR TINT
for Grey or
Faded Hair



Tints grey or faded hair any
natural shade desired—brown,
dark-brown, light-brown, or
black. It is permanent
and washable, has no
grease, and does not burn
the hair. It is used by
over three-quarters of a
million people. Medical
certificate accompanies
each bottle. It costs
2/6 the flask. Chemists
and Stores everywhere,
or direct—

HINDES, Ltd., 1, Tabernacle Street, City, London.
Send a post card to-day for a copy of "Aids to the Boudoir."
It will be mailed to you entirely free of charge.

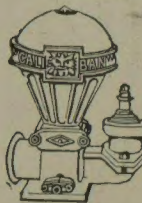
Culleton's Heraldic Office

92, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Arms and Pedigrees of English and
Foreign Families.

Genealogical Researches in Public Records.
PEDIGREES ENGROSSED AND EMBLAZONED.
Seals, Rings, Dies, Book-plates (ex-libris) Engraved.
ARMORIAL STAINED GLASS. MEMORIAL TABLETS

Sketches and Designs for all purposes.

BAILEY'S
'CALIBAN' RAM

Raises water from streams
to any height.

Costs nothing to work it
All kinds of PUMPS in stock for
all purposes.

SIR W. H. BAILEY & CO., Ltd.,
Manchester.

Clausel-
Hobson
CARBURETTERS

GIVE
**MAXIMUM
EFFICIENCY
WITH
MINIMUM
CONSUMPTION**
ON PETROL OR BENZOL

H. M. HOBSON LIMITED
29 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON S.W. 1

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"JUMBLE SALE." AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

THEY do the revue of the more intimate kind at the Vaudeville uncommonly well, at all times, but "Jumble Sale" is even better than the modern Vaudeville's high average. There is nothing ambitious about its scheme: it is simply, as its name implies, a *mélange* of odds and ends; but there is nothing stale about the items offered the public, and there is never a sign of languor in the salesfolk. Songs, dances, and episodes of fun, all of which have point, make a succession of triumphant appeals, though there is no straining at effect. And even when almost forgotten ditties of the past are recalled, as in the telling finale, "A Triumph of Memory," including "Champagne Charlie," they are not *vieux jeu*, despite their antiquity. And why is it that so artless-seeming a show as this amuses so much? Merely because there are half-a-dozen extremely clever players in the Vaudeville cast—Mr. Walter Williams, Mr. Eric Blore, Miss Phyllis Iftmuss, Miss Joyce Barbour, Mr. Gilbert Childs, and, above all, Miss Binnie Hale—who are allowed to convey the impression that they are enjoying themselves, and so give enjoyment to others; merely because wise management sees to it that these mirth-makers are given the right material, and have not to rely too much on their own resources. From the sextett Miss Hale shines out most. Her burlesques of Miss Phyllis Monkman, Miss Edith Day, and, by way of climax, of her own father, Mr. Robert Hale, are worth going far to see and to hear.

"THE CHARM SCHOOL." AT THE COMEDY.

Only purists and high-brows are likely to quarrel with a piece which appeals so pleasantly to holiday feeling as "The Charm School." To them, then, may be left the task of pointing out the artificialities and improbabilities of its plot; while less exacting playgoers extract delight from the alternations of humour and sentiment in this Anglicisation of Alice Duer Miller's Transatlantic love-story. If at first, perhaps, we rub our eyes over the weird group of more or less out-of-work bachelors keeping house together in a Bloomsbury maisonette, and wonder how men of such different ages and tastes struck up friendship,

we settle down comfortably to the anticipation of entertainment as soon as a hero with ideas such as Peter Bevan's inherits a girls' school from an aunt, and proposes straight away to put into practice theories about the education of young ladies and the need of investing them with charm. For we know what is coming beforehand when into the circle of bachelors there bursts a runaway school-girl as mischievous as she is attractive. Peter is the one stony-hearted male in the company. Fortunately, he is not so insensible as not to capitulate in the end, and his very delays have their uses in permitting love-passages of the most exquisite ludicrousness to be rendered by Mr. David Miller and Miss Sydney Fairbrother—both

the forwardness of the heroine by beautifully natural handling of her scenes of sentiment.

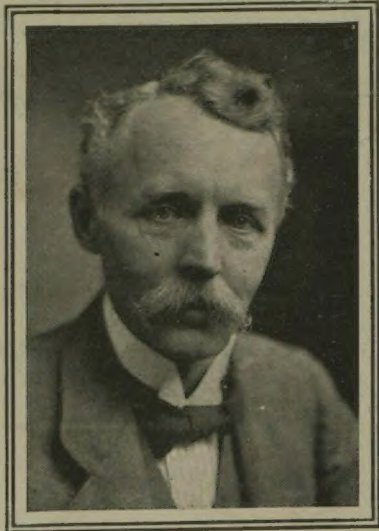
PLAYS FOR THE CHILDREN.

There is no lack this season of entertainments specially designed for children, the supply being largely made up of plays which by a process of natural selection have conquered for themselves a permanent place on the Christmas stage. Thus, not only have we "Peter Pan," at the St. James's; but there are revivals also of "Where the Rainbow Ends," at the Apollo; "Alice in Wonderland," at the Victoria Palace; and "The Shepherdess Without a Heart," at the Garrick. Of these, "Alice" has the longest stage history, and perhaps by this time its link with Lewis Carroll is beginning to wear a little thin. Still, in the present revival, in which sixty pupils of the Stedman Academy take part, there is enough of the original story preserved to render the show familiar to nursery patrons; characters endeared to memory, such as the Mad Hatter and Tweedledum and Tweedledee, can be recognised behind the footlights, and the hardly less well-known airs of Walter Slaughter's music have lost little of their freshness. There is a most appealing and demure Alice in Miss Phyllis Griffiths; the fun is kept going by Mr. Franklyn Vernon, the quaint Hatter, and Messrs. Will Edwards and Harry Hearne, as the twin brothers.—"Where the Rainbow Ends" differs from other pieces of its class in sounding a patriotic note. There is a handsome and picturesque St. George at the Apollo in the person of Mr. Henry Kendall; Mr. Charles Groves and Miss Marion Lind play the naughty adults mock-villainously; and St. George's protégés find happy representatives in Monica Morgan, Teddy Hayward, Dorothy Secker, and Bessie Livesey.—"The children's play, however, with the most poetry and the most imagination in it is Mr. Bertram Forsyth's "Shepherdess Without a Heart." Here at the Garrick can be seen the sort of things youngsters want to see—dreams becoming real, china figures starting to life, the stork bringing a new baby to the home, Father Time and Father Christmas with all their accessories. Not a boy is there, surely, who will not fall in love with Miss Nellie Briercliffe's sweet Shepherdess, not a girl who will not like Mr. Maurice Turner's Sweep, not a playgoer who will not thank the author and his inspirer, Hans Andersen.



THE RETIRED GENERAL MANAGER OF THE L. AND N.W.R.: SIR I. T. WILLIAMS.

Several changes took place, at the end of the Old Year, in the headquarters staff of the London and North-Western Railway. Sir I. Thomas Williams, who has retired at sixty-six, entered the company's service in 1876, and became General Manager in 1919, when he also received his knighthood. Among others who have retired are the Station-master at Euston, Mr. Joseph Jones, and the Theatrical Superintendent, Mr. James Wright. Mr. Wright, who is sixty-one, has been with the company forty-two years. He is to be entertained to dinner at the Hotel Cecil on January 22. During his career he has had much to do with the transport of theatrical companies.—[Photographs by Elliott and Fry, and Reginald Haines.]



ALSO RETIRED: MR. JAMES WRIGHT, THEATRICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE L. AND N.W.R.

inimitable, the one as a Scotsman with the caution of his race, the other as a school secretary distractingly fatuous. They, however, only fill in time, and the cynosure of all eyes is Mr. Owen Nares's zealot, Peter, slowly but surely surrendering to the siege of Miss Meggie Albanesi's winsome school-girl. Actor and actress are alike at their best, Miss Albanesi excusing

life, the stork bringing a new baby to the home, Father Time and Father Christmas with all their accessories. Not a boy is there, surely, who will not fall in love with Miss Nellie Briercliffe's sweet Shepherdess, not a girl who will not like Mr. Maurice Turner's Sweep, not a playgoer who will not thank the author and his inspirer, Hans Andersen.

Perry TESTED Pens

THE QUEEN MARY PEN
Price 9d. per box.

Made of the finest white metal. This beautiful pen has received the gracious approval of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PERRY TESTED PENS
write evenly and smoothly over the roughest paper, and are especially recommended for rapid work.

Assorted sample box containing 24 Perry Tested Pens, 9d. from all Stationers, or post free, 11d. from

PERRY & Co., Ltd., 49, Old Bailey, E.C.4

No. 1914.

ADAIR GANESH

DIABLE SKIN TONIC

is wonderful for bracing and toning the skin and making it *fresh and fair*. Excellent wash for the eyelids, which can be made *firm and white* by its use.

Prices 6/6, 9/6, 12/6, and 24/-.

Consultations Free. Send for Book of Advice.

Registered

92, New Bond St., London, W. 5, Rue Cambon, Paris;

Phone: 3782 Gerrard. 23, East 56th St., New York.

TradeMark

FRENCH and ITALIAN RIVIERA VIA NEWHAVEN & DIEPPE

Daily (Sundays included).

CANNES GRASSE HYERES NICE MENTONE MONTE CARLO SAN REMO

PARIS SERVICE from VICTORIA (L.B. & S.C.R.) 10.0 daily.

Particulars from Continental Traffic Agent, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station, S.W. 1.

Lt. Col. RICHARDSON
(late of Harrow),

AIREDALES
TRAINED COMPANIONS.
HOUSE PROTECTION, etc.
from 10 Gns. PUPS 7 Gns.
Wormley Hill, Broxbourne, Herts.
30 minutes from City, G.E.R.
Tel.: 52 Broxbourne.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.

Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E. 1

HEDGES & BUTLER Ltd.,
Wine Merchants to H.M. The King.

| From per doz. | | From per doz. | |
|-----------------|------|------------------|-------|
| SHERRY | 54/- | BURGUNDY | 54/- |
| PORT | 72/- | CHABLIS | 48/- |
| CLARET | 42/- | MOSELLE | 48/- |
| SAUTERNE | 48/- | CHAMPAGNE | 168/- |

BRANDY, WHISKEY, RUM, GIN, etc.
New Wine Lists on application.

153, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Brighton and Bournemouth.



FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

These Revolving Shelters are of the greatest use for Open-Air Treatment and are an everlasting joy to those who wish to enjoy the sunshine while sheltering from the wind.

Made in several different designs, in various sizes, many of which are in stock ready for immediate delivery. Each shelter is the work of highly skilled labour, and is finely finished from selected timber.

No. 450.—As illustrated, size 8 ft. x 6 ft. Write for full particulars and illustrated list of shelters.

Boulton & Paul Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE & WORKS, NORWICH

THE BRITISH BERKEFELD

Filter

SARDINIA HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

FILTER

Compact and Weatherproof

This is one type of Browne & Lilly Motor House. It is compact, commodious and perfectly weatherproof. Made for one or more cars, these artistic and durable buildings are easily erected and thoroughly reliable. Ample room is provided for overhauling and minor attentions. Give complete and lasting satisfaction.

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue, which gives particulars of all kinds of Portable Buildings.

BROWNE & LILLY, Ltd.,
Manufacturers and Exporters,
THAMES SIDE, READING.



Obtainable of all Wine Merchants

Sole Agents:-

FRENCH RHINE WINES from ALSACE

FIVE ESTATES

Chateau de Ribeauviller
Chateau d'Andlau
Chateau des Trois Villages
Clos des Vosges
Clos Ste. Odile

ALL WINES ARE TESTED IN ALSACE by a Special Tasting Commission appointed by the Joint Syndicates of ALSATIAN WINE GROWERS. The Tricolour Necklabel with the HEAD of the ALSATIAN GIRL is on every genuine bottle.

The Alsace Lorraine Development & Trading Co., Ltd.,
PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD ST., E.C. 2.

OXO



Too Good for Words

OXO is good for all ages. It tastes good and every cupful does one good.

It builds up health, strength and vitality and is a splendid safeguard against winter ills.



“Will you—?”

“Please, if they’re Kenilworths.”
And of course they are. The man
who has once discovered the “best
possible” in Virginian Cigarettes
makes a point of always carrying
Kenilworths.

The “Kenilworth” Crop, now being used, has developed
magnificently in store, and is making the finest Virginian
cigarettes procurable to-day at any price. Yet Kenilworths
only cost 1/6 for 20, 3/8 for 50, 7/4 for 100.

If you smoke a Pipe—

try Kenilworth Mixture—a new
blend of ripe Virginia and fine
Eastern tobaccos, as critically
chosen and carefully manufac-
tured as Kenilworth Cigarettes.

**Kenilworth
Mixture**

Price - - 1/3 per oz.

Kenilworth Cigarettes

COPE BROS. & CO., LTD., LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, *Manufacturers of High-class Cigarettes and Tobacco.*